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ABSTRACT

This edition of the "Fact Book" continues a tradition that began in 1956. Comparative data and trends for colleges and universities in the states that are members of the Southern Regional Education Board are presented in a national context. The "Fact Book" contains detailed national, regional, and state data on: educational attainment and demographics; economic indicators; elementary and secondary enrollments; high school graduates; employment and unemployment; government revenues and expenditures; college-going rates; retention rates and enrollments by age, sex, racial and ethnic group, and full-time or part-time status; undergraduate, graduate, and professional-level enrollments; graduation and progression rates and degrees granted; tuition and fees; financial aid to students; characteristics and salaries of faculty and administrators; public funding for higher education; and college and university revenues and expenditures. These data can help answer questions about the effectiveness of state, local, and institutional policies. (Contains 87 tables.) (SLD)

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SREB

Fact Book on Higher Education

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Southern Regional Education Board

Featured Facts

SREB states can lead the nation in educational progress. Nothing influences a state's prosperity more than the education of its people.

SREB Goals for Education: Challenge to Lead, 2002

Population growth and economic conditions mean that demand for higher education is strong ... The population in the SREB states grew by 15.3 million — 46 percent of the population growth in the United States in the last 10 years. Five of the nation's top 10 states with the highest proportions of college-age adults are SREB states. Almost 103,500 more students will graduate from high school in the SREB states in 2011 than graduated in 2001. At the same time, minority students are accounting for higher percentages of students. Six of the nation's top 10 states with the highest percentages of minority students in elementary and secondary schools are SREB states.

There were 353,400 more college students in the SREB states in 2000 than in the mid-1990s. Minorities accounted for the bulk of the enrollment growth. White enrollment decreased by about 2 percent in the SREB region and by 5 percent nationwide. (The numbers both of white men and of white women in college declined.) The number of black students in the SREB states increased by 24 percent (almost 167,200 more students), while total enrollment rose by only 8 percent.

... but demand for higher education could be — and should be — even higher. Six SREB states are among the nation's top 10 states with the highest percentages of 16- to 19-year-olds who have dropped out of high school. Only half of the SREB states are at or above the national college-going rate for recent high school graduates. And the college-going rate of 18- to 24-year-old Hispanics lags behind that of blacks, which, in turn, trails that of whites.

SREB states' economies set the national pace, as more adults have college degrees. Forty percent of the nation's new jobs (almost 7 million) were in the SREB region in the last 10 years. Seven SREB states — up from only three in SREB's early days — now have average per-capita incomes equal to at least 90 percent of the U.S. average. The percentage of adults in the SREB region with high school diplomas or GED certificates stands at 97 percent of the U.S. average. The percentage of the SREB region's adults with college degrees is 92 percent of the national average.

Continued on inside back cover

Fact Book on Higher Education 2003

Joseph L. Marks

June 2003

Southern Regional Education Board
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1. All children are ready for the first grade.
2. Achievement in the early grades for all groups of students exceeds national averages and performance gaps are closed.
3. Achievement in the middle grades for all groups of students exceeds national averages and performance gaps are closed.
4. All young adults have a high school diploma — or, if not, pass the GED tests.
5. All recent high school graduates have solid academic preparation and are ready for postsecondary education and a career.
6. Adults who are not high school graduates participate in literacy and job-skills training and further education.
7. The percentage of adults who earn postsecondary degrees or technical certificates exceeds national averages.
8. Every school has higher student performance and meets state academic standards for all students each year.
9. Every school has leadership that results in improved student performance — and leadership begins with an effective school principal.
10. Every student is taught by qualified teachers.
11. The quality of colleges and universities is regularly assessed and funding is targeted to quality, efficiency and state needs.
12. The state places a high priority on an education *system* of schools, colleges and universities that is accountable.

The Southern Regional Education Board established these new goals in 2002. They are built on the groundbreaking education goals SREB adopted in 1988 and on a decade-long effort to promote actions and measure progress. The new goals raise further the sights of the 16 SREB states and challenge them to lead the nation.

The creation of the Southern Regional Education Board 55 years ago was based on the belief that education was the path to progress. Time has proved the SREB founders right. Those affiliated with SREB today are equally certain. SREB's 12 Goals for Education — set out in 2002 in *Goals for Education: Challenge to Lead* — are the 21st-century proclamation of that conviction and contain specific targets for improving education at every level.

The aim is to track progress in closing achievement gaps, in preparing students for the next levels, and in aligning schools and colleges into a productive, accountable system. The information in the *Fact Book* sheds light on progress toward or movement away from these goals. For example, data on the age distribution of the population and on children in poverty highlight the challenges of getting all children ready for the first grade (Goal 1). High school graduation and dropout statistics underscore the SREB goal of getting all young people to complete high school (Goal 4). Extensive *Fact Book* information on college attendance, retention and graduation supports states' efforts to prepare young adults for postsecondary education and careers (Goals 5, 6 and 7). Information about college faculty salaries, numbers of degrees earned, and spending on research and development illustrates the extent to which colleges and universities are meeting state needs (Goals 10 and 11). And the *Fact Book*'s reporting on appropriations and other revenues for colleges and on expenditures helps monitor the priority that states place on education (Goal 12).

Two things are again apparent in the 2003 *SREB Fact Book:*

- SREB states have made remarkable gains in the last 55 years — in educational offerings, educational attainment and societal progress, which is the reason for the emphasis on education.
- SREB states have not reached their final destination. While a few states lead on some national indicators and many have made notable progress, our states rank near the bottom nationwide on too many measures.

Education leaders in every state need to know:

- Are the educational participation and achievement levels of my state's residents where they should be for my state to progress economically and socially and to be competitive?
- Can students and their families afford to attend the universities, colleges, and technical institutes or colleges in my state?
- Are state and local governments' efforts to support education in my state adaquate and comparable to the way other states support education?

We again offer the *SREB Fact Book on Higher Education* to help those who make or influence decisions that affect the future of education.

Mark Musick
President

Acknowledgments

The most updated information in each edition of the *SREB Fact Book on Higher Education* comes from the annual SREB-State Data Exchange — the "backbone" of the *Fact Book*. The SREB-State Data Exchange agencies (listed elsewhere in this volume) provide guidance and assistance without which the *Fact Book* could not offer the comprehensive, up-to-date, comparative data that it does.

Several organizations and federal agencies also are important sources of information: the American Association of Colleges of Osteopathic Medicine; the American Medical Association; the Association of Research Libraries; the Center for Higher Education at Illinois State University; the College and University Professional Association for Human Resources; the Mortenson Research Letter ("Postsecondary Opportunity"); the National Association of State Student Grant and Aid Programs; the National Science Foundation; the Office of Institutional Research at Oklahoma State University; the U.S. Bureau of the Census; the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis; the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics; and various offices of the U.S. Department of Education, especially the National Center for Education Statistics, the Office of Postsecondary Education, the Office of Student Financial Assistance and the Washington Office of The College Board.

The *SREB Fact Book* is a team effort. Marie Loverde, SREB data services assistant, was responsible for much of the preparation of the databases. The thoughtful reviews and suggestions of SREB Senior Vice President Lynn Cornett, of SREB Vice President Tom Bradbury and of SREB directors Gale Gaines and Joan Lord improved the book's topical focus and accuracy. SREB President Mark Musick, as always, provided valuable insights and guidance. SREB publications editor Amy Schneider contributed greatly to the accuracy, consistency, readability and usability of the *Fact Book*.

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Copies of the *Fact Book on Higher Education 2003* are available from the SREB publications office. The *Condensed Fact Book on Higher Education*, without the tables, is also available. SREB continuously monitors new comparative data and makes them available at the SREB Web site: *www.sreb.org*. The Web site also features an online edition of the *Fact Book* with links to the latest updates of the tables. SREB publishes *Fact Book Bulletins* that freshen or expand on *Fact Book* information.

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The 2003 edition of the *SREB Fact Book on Higher Education* continues a tradition that began in 1956. Comparative data and trends for colleges and universities in the SREB states are presented in a national context. This format helps residents of SREB states — especially leaders in education and government — spot emerging patterns, evaluate progress and make judgments about the impact of state and institutional policies.

The *Fact Book* contains detailed national, regional and state data on educational attainment and demographics; economic indicators; elementary and secondary school enrollments; high school graduates; employment and unemployment; government revenues and expenditures; college-going rates, retention rates and enrollments by age, sex, racial/ethnic group and full-time or part-time attendance; undergraduate, graduate and professional-level enrollments; graduation and progression rates and degrees granted; tuition and fees; financial aid to students; characteristics and salaries of faculty and administrators; public funding for higher education; and college and university revenues and expenditures.

These data can help answer questions about the effectiveness of state, local and institutional policies and can help leaders track progress toward the SREB Goals for Education. This effort can begin with addressing the following questions related to the goals:

All residents achieve success in education and careers

How does my state compare in terms of:

- the percentages of residents who have graduated from high school, college and professional school;
- the percentages of recent high school graduates and of older students who enroll in postsecondary education;
- personal income levels, per-capita wealth, employment growth, the mix of industries and unemployment rates;

- students of different racial/ethnic backgrounds who earn degrees or certificates;
- student retention and progression through college; and
- expertise in important fields of study?

Cost is not a barrier to further education

How affordable is postsecondary education in my state?

- Are the costs to attend universities, colleges, and technical institutes or colleges in line with students' and families' ability to pay?
- Does my state support adequate and appropriate amounts and types of student financial aid?

Budgets are adequate and aimed at quality and productivity

Does state financial support for education match the state's needs and ability to pay?

- Is tax revenue growth in line with personal income growth and with the demand for government services?
- Is per-student funding sufficient for universities, colleges, and technical institutes or colleges to achieve what is expected of them?
- Do state and local budgets devote adequate percentages to education and other major priorities? Are these budgets responding appropriately to changing needs for services?
- Are college revenues from state and local appropriations and from tuition and fees balanced suitably?
- Do colleges balance their spending properly among instruction, research, public service, academic and administrative support, and scholarships?

SREB compiles and evaluates related trends and measures and encourages the examination of noteworthy findings. Examining comparative data frequently raises questions as well as answers, but pursuing those questions often leads to better state policies and better data.

While data on higher education have become more reliable and comparable over the years, comparisons among states always should be viewed carefully. Readers should take into account the many differences among states that can affect comparisons and rankings. Readers are encouraged to contact the SREB-State Data Exchange agencies for state-specific perspectives on trends in higher education.

SREB welcomes suggestions and comments about the *Fact Book*. The SREB Web site (www.sreb.org) provides around-the-clock access to SREB's comprehensive data.

SREB state profiles

The profiles section summarizes the progress and national positions of the SREB region and the individual SREB states. Selected data from the six statistical chapters are included. The numbers in brackets above the columns refer to tables elsewhere in the *Fact Book* that contain more complete information and full citations of sources.

Population

	Resident Population								Percent of Adults With:			
	Number (in thousands)		Percent Change		Percent 65 Years and Older				High School Diplomas or GED Certificates		Bachelor's Degrees or Higher	
	2002	National Rank	1992 to 2002	National Rank	1990	National Rank	2000	National Rank	2000	National Rank	2000	National Rank
Refer to table number	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]
United States	288,369		13.1		12.6		12.4		80.5		24.4	
SREB states	102,777		17.4		12.5		12.4		77.7		22.4	
Alabama	4,487	23	8.4	31	12.9	23	13.0	21	75.3	46	19.0	44
Arkansas	2,710	33	13.2	19	14.9	6	14.0	9	75.3	45	16.7	49
Delaware	807	45	17.0	13	12.1	31	13.0	23	82.6	25	25.0	19
Florida	16,713	4	23.8	7	18.3	1	17.6	1	79.9	35	22.3	31
Georgia	8,560	10	26.6	5	10.1	47	9.6	48	78.6	38	24.3	22
Kentucky	4,093	26	9.0	29	12.7	25	12.5	27	74.1	49	17.1	47
Louisiana	4,483	24	5.0	44	11.1	39	11.6	39	74.8	48	18.7	45
Maryland	5,458	18	11.3	21	10.8	40	11.3	40	83.8	22	31.4	3
Mississippi	2,872	31	10.0	23	12.5	29	12.1	32	72.9	50	16.9	48
North Carolina	8,320	11	21.8	9	12.1	30	12.0	35	78.1	39	22.5	28
Oklahoma	3,494	28	9.0	27	13.5	15	13.2	19	80.6	34	20.3	41
South Carolina	4,107	25	14.1	17	11.4	36	12.1	31	76.3	42	20.4	40
Tennessee	5,797	16	15.6	14	12.7	24	12.4	29	75.9	43	19.6	42
Texas	21,780	2	23.4	8	10.1	46	9.9	46	75.7	44	23.2	26
Virginia	7,294	12	14.3	16	10.7	42	11.2	43	81.5	29	29.5	6
West Virginia	1,802	37	-0.2	49	15.0	5	15.3	3	75.2	47	14.8	50

Elementary and Secondary Education

	Public School Enrollment					Public High School Graduates			Percent of 16- to 19-Year-Olds Without High School Diplomas or GED Certificates and Not in School	
		Projected Percent Change		Percent Minority			Projected Percent Change			
	Fall 2001	2001 to 2011	National Rank	2000	National Rank	2000-01	2000-01 to 2010-11	National Rank	2000	National Rank
Refer to table number	[7]	[7]	[7]	[7]	[7]	[8]	[8]	[8]	[8]	[8]
United States	47,575,862	0.0		38.8		2,542,398	11.3		9.8	
SREB states	17,058,508	0.6		39.3		861,247	12.0		11.4	
Alabama	726,367	-0.2	19	39.2	17	39,377	-6.2	40	12.0	9
Arkansas	448,246	-3.6	37	28.3	24	27,335	-4.6	37	9.5	22
Delaware	115,486	-1.3	26	39.3	16	6,669	9.0	18	10.4	14
Florida	2,500,161	-2.4	30	46.7	8	104,555	28.6	5	11.9	10
Georgia	1,470,634	2.9	15	45.3	10	64,738	17.6	12	13.6	3
Kentucky	630,461	4.7	11	12.5	43	36,620	14.0	13	11.6	12
Louisiana	731,474	-1.4	27	51.1	6	38,022	-9.2	43	11.7	11
Maryland	860,890	-1.3	25	46.6	9	48,538	12.0	15	8.4	29
Mississippi	491,686	-1.0	23	52.7	5	24,065	-1.4	32	12.2	6
North Carolina	1,303,928	-3.4	35	39.0	18	61,887	23.0	9	12.6	4
Oklahoma	620,404	-6.8	47	35.1	21	36,603	-6.7	41	10.0	18
South Carolina	648,000	2.2	16	45.1	11	32,800	4.1	24	11.2	13
Tennessee	938,162	-1.9	29	27.6	25	40,911	5.4	22	9.8	20
Texas	4,128,429	4.9	10	58.0	4	214,953	13.7	14	12.5	5
Virginia	1,162,780	3.3	13	36.4	20	65,401	24.8	7	7.7	36
West Virginia	281,400	-6.2	44	5.3	47	18,773	-14.7	45	9.0	23

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Economy and Government

	Per-Capita Income			State and Local Government						
				Tax Revenues Per $1,000 in Personal Income			Expenditures			
							Per Capita		Percent for Higher Education	
			Percent Increase,		National Rank					
	2001	National Rank	1991 to 2001	1999-2000	1989-90	1999-2000	1999-2000	National Rank	1999-2000	National Rank
Refer to table number	[5]	[5]	[5]	[13]	[13]	[13]	[16]	[16]	[15]	[15]
United States	$30,472		55.3	$105			$5,354		8.9	
SREB states	27,916		56.8	96			4,744		9.7	
Alabama	24,589	43	54.7	90	48	46	4,961	30	10.8	16
Arkansas	22,887	48	55.0	101	46	33	4,137	49	11.2	11
Delaware	32,472	11	45.9	107	40	18	5,987	7	11.8	10
Florida	28,947	22	48.8	94	45	45	4,711	39	6.7	44
Georgia	28,733	25	60.2	102	22	30	4,651	41	8.8	35
Kentucky	24,923	40	58.5	104	37	26	4,706	40	10.7	18
Louisiana	24,535	44	57.3	106	18	21	4,985	29	8.8	37
Maryland	35,188	5	53.8	102	26	29	5,182	24	10.5	21
Mississippi	21,750	50	62.6	106	36	20	4,898	34	11.2	12
North Carolina	27,514	32	60.8	99	33	40	5,023	27	11.1	14
Oklahoma	25,071	39	55.7	101	32	34	4,002	50	12.9	5
South Carolina	24,886	41	58.3	99	30	39	5,050	26	9.6	28
Tennessee	26,988	34	59.0	84	49	49	4,442	47	9.4	30
Texas	28,581	27	59.0	90	39	47	4,592	42	10.2	23
Virginia	32,431	12	58.2	96	42	42	4,906	33	10.1	25
West Virginia	22,881	49	54.4	111	16	14	4,817	36	9.6	27

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Enrollment

	Total in Higher Education, Fall 2000	Percent of Total Enrollment, Fall 2000						
		Two-Year Colleges	Undergraduate	Graduate	First-Professional	Women	Blacks	Hispanics
Refer to table number	[21]	[23]	[27]	[28]	[29]	[31]	[33]	[35]
United States	15,298,814	38.9	85.9	12.1	2.0	56.1	11.8	9.8
SREB states	4,806,457	38.3	87.0	11.0	2.0	57.0	18.8	9.0
Alabama	233,962	30.4	86.1	12.1	1.8	57.1	27.0	1.9
Arkansas	115,172	29.6	90.8	7.8	1.4	58.4	16.2	1.3
Delaware	43,897	27.7	86.4	11.2	2.4	60.1	17.3	2.9
Florida	707,684	47.3	88.0	10.3	1.6	57.1	16.6	16.5
Georgia	346,204	31.4	85.8	11.5	2.7	57.4	28.8	2.0
Kentucky	188,341	28.8	87.2	10.0	2.8	58.6	8.4	1.0
Louisiana	223,800	20.2	85.6	11.5	2.9	58.2	29.1	2.6
Maryland	273,745	38.1	81.1	17.4	1.5	58.7	26.3	3.3
Mississippi	137,389	45.3	89.7	9.0	1.3	59.0	35.3	0.6
North Carolina	404,652	41.5	88.7	9.4	1.9	57.9	22.5	1.8
Oklahoma	178,016	32.9	88.2	9.3	2.4	54.5	8.5	3.2
South Carolina	185,931	37.4	87.0	11.4	1.6	58.8	26.1	1.2
Tennessee	263,910	34.3	87.3	10.6	2.1	57.1	19.0	1.3
Texas	1,033,973	45.7	87.6	10.5	1.9	55.0	11.3	24.6
Virginia	381,893	37.9	85.2	12.7	2.0	57.1	18.7	3.0
West Virginia	87,888	9.2	87.1	11.0	1.9	55.4	4.6	0.8

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Degrees

	Associate's		Bachelor's		Master's		Doctoral		First-Professional	
	1999-2000	Percent Change, 1994-95 to 1999-2000	1999-2000	Percent Change, 1994-95 to 1999-2000	1999-2000	Percent Increase, 1994-95 to 1999-2000	1999-2000	Percent Change, 1994-95 to 1999-2000	1999-2000	Percent Change, 1994-95 to 1999-2000
Refer to table number	[40]	[40]	[42]	[42]	[44]	[44]	[46]	[46]	[48]	[48]
United States	564,933	7.1	1,234,838	6.7	457,056	15.3	44,808	0.9	80,057	5.8
SREB states	172,168	8.4	391,330	8.7	130,504	16.0	13,109	9.5	24,838	11.0
Alabama	8,765	11.9	21,293	6.9	8,021	34.1	534	21.9	1,085	12.7
Arkansas	3,885	55.9	9,405	9.1	2,377	16.5	134	-13.5	494	2.5
Delaware	1,119	-1.9	4,665	4.5	1,450	31.6	181	7.1	315	-24.6
Florida	44,548	9.4	51,333	14.3	17,901	21.0	2,174	31.5	3,144	26.1
Georgia	7,803	-14.7	29,219	11.0	10,410	20.4	1,032	10.5	2,437	18.2
Kentucky	6,492	0.7	15,643	7.4	4,795	13.7	427	7.6	1,112	-1.3
Louisiana	5,573	65.4	19,844	10.7	5,882	10.0	612	22.6	1,528	-9.0
Maryland	7,438	-13.8	21,136	6.2	10,687	18.9	977	11.4	1,049	4.8
Mississippi	6,764	22.6	10,988	6.3	3,263	24.5	347	-13.0	506	2.8
North Carolina	13,505	-4.3	35,257	9.1	9,636	29.7	1,152	12.7	1,951	15.0
Oklahoma	6,408	-8.6	15,578	1.8	5,359	8.7	437	5.6	1,001	4.8
South Carolina	6,796	10.2	16,033	5.6	4,533	0.2	429	9.7	853	38.9
Tennessee	7,708	14.7	22,958	12.2	7,820	26.3	724	8.9	1,518	5.7
Texas	30,816	19.4	75,834	8.3	24,756	8.9	2,693	-1.2	5,288	10.7
Virginia	11,499	5.7	33,599	8.0	11,149	4.1	1,122	4.2	2,181	20.0
West Virginia	3,049	7.4	8,545	-1.3	2,465	8.7	134	-15.7	376	5.0

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PROFILES

Tuition and Student Financial Aid

	Median Annual Tuition and Required Fees for In-State Undergraduate Students at Public Institutions, 2001-02		Need-Based Grants for Undergraduate Students		Federal Pell Grants		Stafford Subsidized Loans		Stafford Unsubsidized Loans	
	Four-Year	Two-Year	2000-01 (in thousands)	Percent Change, 1995-96 to 2000-01	2000-01 (in thousands)	Percent Increase, 1995-96 to 2000-01	2000-01 (in thousands)	Percent Change, 1995-96 to 2000-01	2000-01 (in thousands)	Percent Increase, 1995-96 to 2000-01
Refer to table number	[53]	[52]	[55]	[55]	[56]	[56]	[58]	[58]	[58]	[58]
United States	$3,407	$1,743	$3,475,500	42.7	$7,491,026	36.8	$18,082,572	6.8	$15,310,020	62.6
SREB states	2,965	1,420	533,613	81.4	2,760,019	53.2	5,507,664	8.3	4,668,314	64.4
Alabama	3,294	2,040	1,820	-15.0	162,125	59.7	282,505	14.1	236,149	87.4
Arkansas	3,209	1,260	30,887	186.9	89,569	65.3	141,701	18.4	99,334	69.2
Delaware	4,486	1,701	1,057	-11.0	12,757	54.0	34,011	-7.9	28,294	8.3
Florida	2,556	1,514	66,193	90.1	422,730	58.9	940,780	27.1	848,160	94.5
Georgia	2,478	1,450	NA	NA	196,708	57.0	468,354	10.3	458,957	63.2
Kentucky	2,787	1,450	45,327	72.9	122,739	36.5	205,321	-4.0	164,616	45.7
Louisiana	2,441	1,405	1,463	-77.8	167,803	34.9	341,597	-4.2	285,095	53.0
Maryland	4,504	2,379	43,665	43.9	104,257	45.3	246,622	5.1	207,979	55.1
Mississippi	3,205	1,260	1,563	33.0	127,529	61.6	178,480	13.4	122,887	66.7
North Carolina	2,350	1,010	58,769	252.8	189,906	67.1	349,537	8.9	313,616	73.5
Oklahoma	2,180	1,550	19,608	43.7	119,685	34.3	246,769	7.4	192,204	59.9
South Carolina	3,868	1,720	39,098	110.0	109,802	57.9	218,710	3.8	178,203	66.2
Tennessee	3,190	1,623	29,304	55.8	144,810	52.7	355,595	8.6	284,630	69.1
Texas	2,892	1,086	106,382	160.9	571,810	56.5	1,017,866	6.9	839,385	55.7
Virginia	3,670	1,159	70,260	17.9	155,641	46.0	367,584	-9.3	321,849	37.1
West Virginia	2,585	1,536	18,217	124.0	62,146	46.0	112,233	1.8	86,956	61.5

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Faculty Salaries

	Public Four-Year Colleges and Universities			Public Two-Year Colleges		
	Average Salary, 2001-02	Percent of U.S. Average, 2001-02	Inflation-Adjusted Percent Increase, 1996-97 to 2001-02	Average Salary, 2001-02	Percent of U.S. Average, 2001-02	Inflation-Adjusted Percent Change, 1996-97 to 2001-02
Refer to table number	[60]	[60]	[60]	[64]	[64]	[64]
United States	$63,409		5.8	$48,304		-0.5
SREB states	59,423	93.7	6.3	42,817	88.6	1.6
Alabama	54,461	85.9	6.0	43,387	89.8	1.6
Arkansas	51,416	81.1	5.1	36,778	76.1	2.1
Delaware	72,601	114.5	8.5	52,327	108.3	6.5
Florida	60,973	96.2	4.5	44,694	92.5	4.3
Georgia	62,929	99.2	6.6	46,227	95.7	4.2
Kentucky	57,213	90.2	3.2	43,429	89.9	8.3
Louisiana	51,662	81.5	0.4	38,147	79.0	-6.8
Maryland	67,585	106.6	12.8	53,271	110.3	2.0
Mississippi	52,394	82.6	4.2	40,248	83.3	0.6
North Carolina	62,408	98.4	5.1	36,809	76.2	9.0
Oklahoma	53,957	85.1	6.3	39,959	82.7	4.5
South Carolina	58,506	92.3	7.3	40,074	83.0	7.7
Tennessee	55,762	87.9	1.0	38,924	80.6	-3.2
Texas	60,042	94.7	6.2	44,233	91.6	5.4
Virginia	66,769	105.3	10.5	46,668	96.6	7.0
West Virginia	52,472	82.8	6.8	40,983	84.8	3.4

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Faculty and Administrators

	Full-Time Faculty, 1999-2000				Full-Time Administrators, 1999-2000			
	Percent of Total at Public Four-Year Colleges and Universities		Percent of Total at Public Two-Year Colleges		Percent of Total at Public Four-Year Colleges and Universities		Percent of Total at Public Two-Year Colleges	
	Women	Blacks	Women	Blacks	Women	Blacks	Women	Blacks
Refer to table number	[66]	[66]	[70]	[70]	[69]	[69]	[71]	[71]
United States	34.2	5.0	48.8	6.2	42.2	9.7	47.7	9.1
SREB states	34.6	8.0	51.3	8.7	40.2	13.1	46.0	12.3
Alabama	33.5	7.7	53.9	17.2	38.2	9.8	42.9	25.7
Arkansas	37.7	7.5	53.5	5.3	40.4	14.0	49.2	9.3
Delaware	33.5	10.6	57.8	9.0	41.9	19.0	55.9	23.5
Florida	34.0	7.9	50.5	8.8	41.8	13.7	42.1	12.1
Georgia	37.6	8.1	54.2	12.2	41.1	14.5	53.5	18.8
Kentucky	34.5	4.6	55.2	5.3	37.2	9.2	57.0	5.8
Louisiana	39.6	13.3	59.1	16.3	42.3	18.7	48.6	29.6
Maryland	33.9	13.7	51.2	10.8	41.3	27.3	53.1	15.1
Mississippi	36.1	17.5	60.0	9.6	33.2	26.2	33.5	12.7
North Carolina	34.6	11.0	53.1	9.9	40.1	17.5	39.1	11.8
Oklahoma	32.4	3.9	49.4	3.1	34.9	8.1	41.8	5.1
South Carolina	33.1	7.2	51.9	10.1	32.3	10.1	44.6	12.0
Tennessee	34.4	6.9	54.0	9.3	34.0	9.5	39.6	20.1
Texas	34.3	5.2	46.8	6.4	40.2	7.1	50.1	9.9
Virginia	32.2	7.4	47.7	8.0	48.6	13.7	43.8	7.7
West Virginia	35.3	2.5	51.5	0.7	36.1	5.5	61.1	6.3

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Revenues and Expenditures

	Public Four-Year Colleges and Universities									
	Public Funding Per FTE Student		Percent of Educational and General Revenues				Percent of Educational and General Spending			
		Inflation-Adjusted Percent Change, 2000-01 to 2001-02	Tuition and Fees		State Appropriations		Instruction		Scholarships and Fellowships	
	2001-02		1994-95	1999-2000	1994-95	1999-2000	1994-95	1999-2000	1994-95	1999-2000
Refer to table number	[72]	[72]	[79]	[79]	[79]	[79]	[81]	[81]	[81]	[81]
United States	—	—	22.9	23.2	41.2	38.8	37.0	35.3	7.7	8.3
SREB states	$10,757	-0.5	19.8	20.6	44.5	42.0	38.5	36.5	7.4	8.5
Alabama	10,178	-1.9	19.0	23.4	43.0	37.9	34.9	31.5	6.1	7.7
Arkansas	10,626	-0.8	20.0	19.9	48.9	46.5	35.2	36.1	10.5	12.8
Delaware	16,531	2.0	42.1	40.6	20.2	23.7	44.1	41.9	8.3	10.4
Florida	10,069	-10.8	15.5	16.9	52.0	51.0	37.2	36.5	6.2	8.1
Georgia	11,752	-1.4	17.8	17.1	51.1	46.4	36.0	32.8	7.5	10.9
Kentucky	11,888	-2.1	21.0	19.2	46.3	39.1	34.0	31.1	7.8	8.2
Louisiana	7,511	3.4	22.1	20.6	37.3	36.2	36.0	35.8	9.0	8.8
Maryland	14,944	1.8	27.4	25.2	40.4	34.4	36.7	31.2	6.6	7.0
Mississippi	10,788	-4.0	18.9	18.2	47.3	47.2	34.4	32.8	9.0	10.5
North Carolina	11,320	-4.0	13.8	15.7	52.2	49.9	39.6	42.1	7.5	6.8
Oklahoma	9,336	2.6	19.6	19.3	47.3	44.9	40.7	38.1	10.0	9.7
South Carolina	9,936	1.5	26.0	25.6	44.5	44.9	39.2	37.1	5.4	9.0
Tennessee	10,541	3.6	19.0	24.3	49.8	43.6	43.5	41.8	6.1	7.1
Texas	10,719	2.2	14.7	18.0	41.5	38.3	41.4	37.9	6.3	7.4
Virginia	12,136	6.5	32.5	28.0	33.5	38.9	39.7	39.9	9.1	9.3
West Virginia	8,147	-3.6	27.5	27.4	46.8	44.7	36.9	35.3	10.0	10.7

"—" indicates data not available.

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Revenues and Expenditures

	Public Two-Year Colleges									
	Public Funding Per FTE Student		Percent of Educational and General Revenues				Percent of Educational and General Spending			
		Inflation-Adjusted Percent Change, 2000-01 to 2001-02	Tuition and Fees		State Appropriations		Instruction		Scholarships and Fellowships	
	2001-02		1994-95	1999-2000	1994-95	1999-2000	1994-95	1999-2000	1994-95	1999-2000
Refer to table number	[73]	[73]	[80]	[80]	[80]	[80]	[82]	[82]	[82]	[82]
United States	—	—	20.8	20.8	37.6	38.4	44.5	42.6	11.4	11.6
SREB states	$5,668	-1.6	20.8	20.7	48.7	47.0	45.2	43.5	12.4	13.4
Alabama	5,553	0.2	22.6	22.1	51.2	48.7	42.4	38.4	17.4	18.6
Arkansas	5,888	-11.2	17.9	16.2	52.6	55.7	40.6	39.7	13.4	15.0
Delaware	8,222	-1.4	18.0	19.5	59.4	58.7	40.5	44.6	5.7	6.3
Florida	5,027	-12.0	24.2	22.6	54.6	52.3	43.3	38.8	12.5	13.1
Georgia	6,341	-9.2	18.0	18.3	54.6	54.6	47.0	44.1	15.1	16.2
Kentucky	5,693	5.0	24.1	20.4	48.4	51.5	42.7	41.5	20.2	16.8
Louisiana	4,845	-6.2	26.5	16.9	44.7	55.9	45.6	49.1	19.5	17.0
Maryland	9,484	12.0	31.3	31.7	23.9	24.2	45.0	41.7	9.5	9.6
Mississippi	5,465	-9.5	16.5	14.4	43.0	44.8	48.3	47.3	15.3	17.7
North Carolina	4,132	-9.3	10.6	14.4	64.2	50.8	53.6	53.1	8.1	10.4
Oklahoma	6,235	-1.0	18.0	17.7	49.1	51.7	42.9	44.0	16.5	16.5
South Carolina	5,169	13.0	23.1	23.0	46.6	43.6	43.8	42.2	10.2	12.5
Tennessee	5,915	1.0	20.5	22.9	53.2	49.5	46.2	44.0	11.3	11.5
Texas	6,363	7.7	18.3	20.2	43.0	40.9	43.3	43.0	11.3	12.8
Virginia	5,041	-6.9	30.8	26.0	48.6	53.9	47.4	46.7	13.1	12.6
West Virginia	6,462	5.5	26.9	20.7	43.4	46.7	36.9	34.8	18.7	16.4

"—" indicates data not available.

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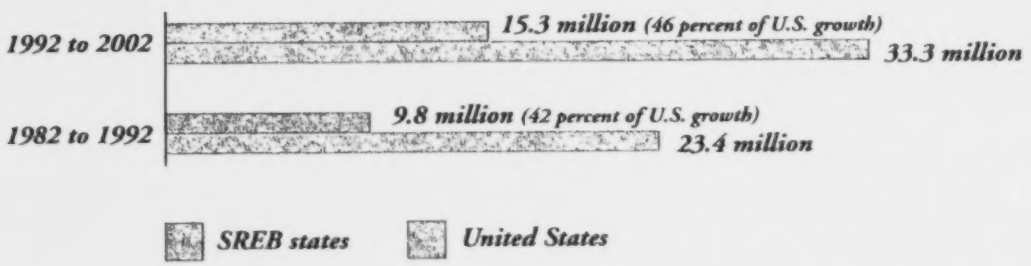
Copies of the *Fact Book on Higher Education 2003* are available from the SREB publications office. The *Condensed Fact Book on Higher Education*, without the tables, is also available. SREB continuously monitors new comparative data and makes them available at the SREB Web site: *www.sreb.org*. The Web site also features an online edition of the *Fact Book* with links to the latest updates of the tables. SREB publishes *Fact Book Bulletins* that freshen or expand on *Fact Book* information.

Population

Nearly half of the population growth in the United States in the last 10 years was in the SREB states. Residents of SREB states now account for almost 36 percent of the nation's population; 60 years ago, the region held only 30 percent of the nation's population. While the region's population grew by more than 17 percent to nearly 103 million in the last 10 years, the national increase was 13 percent. Nine SREB states (Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia) had rates of increase that exceeded the national average. Three of the nation's 10 most populous states are SREB states (Florida, Georgia and Texas).

Population Growth



Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census

There was growth in every age group during the 1990s, but the proportion of the population in three age groups shrank: preschool-age children (under 5 years); traditional college-age adults (ages 18 to 24); and senior citizens (65 years and older). The working-age adult population (ages 25 to 64) grew to 52 percent of the total population. In 10 years the baby boomers will begin to move into the senior citizen category and that age group will begin to represent an even larger, faster-growing proportion of the population.

Five of the nation's top 10 states with the highest proportions of college-age adults are SREB states (Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, Oklahoma and Texas). Georgia, Mississippi and Texas rank in the nation's top 10 with the highest proportions of preschool-age children. Louisiana, Mississippi and Texas rank in the nation's top 10 with the highest proportions of school-age children. Georgia, Maryland and Virginia are in the nation's top 10 with the highest proportions of working-age adults. And Arkansas, Florida and West Virginia are in the nation's top 10 with the highest proportions of senior citizens.

State Percentages of Residents in Specific Age Groups, 2000

State Rank	*Preschool-age Children*	*School-age Children*	*College-age Adults*	*Working-age Adults*	*Senior Citizens*
1	Utah (9.4%)	Alaska (22.9%)	Utah (14.3%)	Alaska (54.9%)	**Florida (17.6%)**
2	**Texas (7.7%)**	Utah	North Dakota	Colorado	Pennsylvania
3	Alaska	Idaho	**Mississippi (11.0%)**	**Virginia (54.8%)**	**West Virginia (15.3%)**
4	Idaho	New Mexico	Idaho	**Maryland (54.7%)**	Iowa
5	Arizona	**Texas (20.4%)**	**Louisiana (10.6%)**	New Hampshire	North Dakota
6	California	**Louisiana (20.2%)**	**Texas (10.5%)**	Nevada	Rhode Island
7	Nevada	South Dakota	**Oklahoma (10.4%)**	New Jersey	Maine
8	**Georgia (7.2%)**	**Mississippi (20.1%)**	South Dakota	Maine	South Dakota
9	**Mississippi (7.1%)**	California	Kansas	Massachusetts	**Arkansas (14.0%)**
10	New Mexico	Wyoming	**Georgia (10.2%)**	**Georgia (53.7%)**	Connecticut
50	Maine (5.6%)	**West Virginia (16.6%)**	Connecticut (7.9%)	Utah (45.1%)	Alaska (5.6%)

☐ *SREB states* ☐ *Other states*

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census

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The racial/ethnic mix in the SREB states also has changed. The Hispanic population was the fastest-growing racial/ethnic group in every SREB state between 1990 and 2000. During that time, the Hispanic population increased in the SREB states by nearly 4.8 million — to account for almost 12 percent of the region's total population. Hispanics represent at least 5 percent of the population in four SREB states: Florida (almost 17 percent); Georgia (more than 5 percent); Oklahoma (more than 5 percent); and Texas (32 percent). Florida and Texas are home to 81 percent of the SREB region's Hispanics and 27 percent of the Hispanic population nationwide.

The SREB region's black population increased by more than 3 million — almost a 20 percent increase. The black population now accounts for almost 19 percent of the total in the SREB states. SREB states account for all of the nation's top 10 with the largest percentages of black residents. Overall, the SREB region is home to 54 percent of the nation's black population. In more than half of the SREB states, the black population represents at least 19 percent of the residents. The SREB states' white population rose by almost 5 million — more than 7 percent.

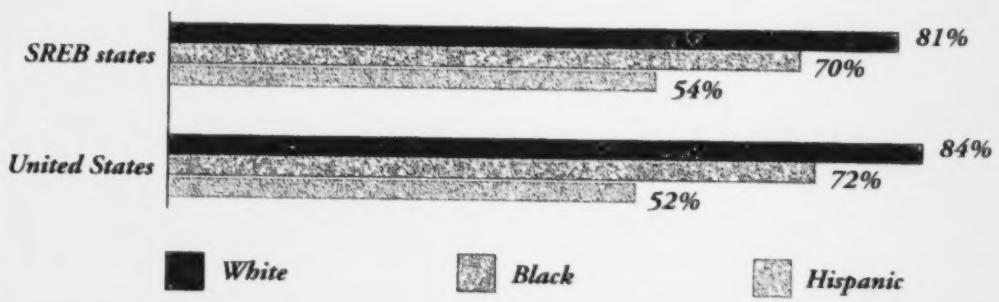
Gaps in adults' educational attainment

In every SREB state, the percentage of adults with high school diplomas or General Educational Development (GED) certificates has increased in the last 10 years. In the 1990s, the percentage of adults 25 and older with diplomas or GED certificates in the SREB states increased by almost seven percentage points to almost 78 percent. While only two SREB states (Delaware and Maryland) had percentages in the top half of states nationwide, nine SREB states (Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia and West Virginia) improved their national ranks in the percentages of adults with high school diplomas or GED certificates.

The percentage of adults with bachelor's degrees grew by almost four percentage points to more than 22 percent by 2000. Four SREB states (Delaware, Georgia, Maryland and Virginia) had percentages in the nation's top half. Six SREB states (Georgia, Kentucky, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina and Tennessee) improved their national ranks in the percentages of adults with college degrees. The highest percentage among SREB states (Maryland's) is equal to twice the lowest percentage among SREB states (West Virginia's).

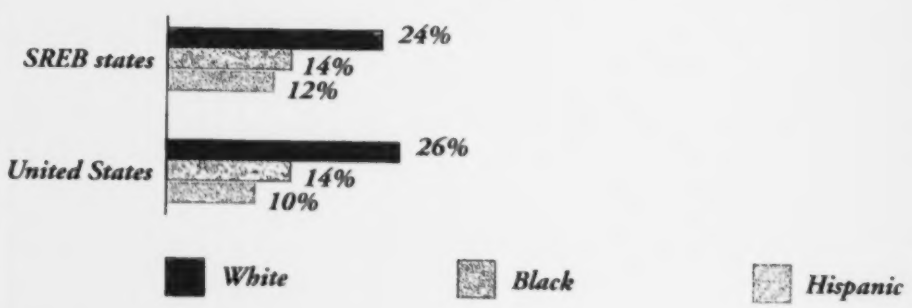
What a difference 50 years makes! In 1950, 23 percent of the population in the SREB states had high school diplomas. By 2000, 22 percent had bachelor's degrees or higher. In spite of improvements, gaps in educational attainment remain. In 2000, almost 81 percent of the white population in the SREB states had at least high school diplomas or GED certificates. In comparison, a little more than 70 percent of the black population and only 54 percent of the Hispanic population had achieved this educational level. Similarly, more than 24 percent of the white population in the SREB states had at least bachelor's degrees in 2000. The figures were almost 14 percent for the black population and a little more than 12 percent for the Hispanic population. Attainment levels for whites and blacks increased in every SREB state during the 1990s, but Hispanics' attainment levels decreased in many SREB states — a reflection of recent immigrants' low educational attainment.

Percent of Adults With High School Diplomas or GED Certificates, 2000



Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census

Percent of Adults With Bachelor's Degrees or Higher, 2000



Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census

Young people in the education pipeline

Enrollment in public kindergarten through 12th grade grew by 13 percent nationwide and almost 14 percent in the SREB states between 1991 and 2001. State differences were notable. Four SREB states had large increases. There were 568,000 more students in Florida's classrooms than there were in 1991 — more than a 29 percent increase. Georgia's enrollment rose by almost 25 percent (293,000 students), and enrollments in North Carolina and Texas grew by about 19 percent (206,000 and 664,000, respectively). During the same period, four states had declines: Kentucky (more than 2 percent); Louisiana (almost 8 percent); Mississippi (almost 3 percent); and West Virginia (more than 12 percent).

A major turnaround in the number of schoolchildren is projected for the next 10 years. From 1991 to 2001, all but four SREB states experienced growth. However, between 2001 and 2011, public school enrollments are expected to decrease in all but five SREB states (Georgia, Kentucky, South Carolina, Texas and Virginia). Projections indicate that Louisiana, Mississippi and West Virginia will have two consecutive decades of declining school enrollments.

Six of the nation's top 10 states with the highest percentages of minority students are SREB states: Florida (almost 47 percent); Georgia (more than 45 percent); Louisiana (more than 51 percent); Maryland (almost 47 percent); Mississippi (almost 53 percent); and Texas (58 percent).

The number of graduates from public high schools in the region is projected to grow by 12 percent between 2001 and 2011, compared with a national increase of a little more than 11 percent. There will be almost 103,500 more graduates in the SREB states in 2011 than there were in 2001. Dramatic increases are expected in four states: Florida, 29 percent (more than 29,900 additional graduates); Georgia, almost 18 percent (nearly 11,400); North Carolina, 23 percent (more than 14,200); and Virginia, almost 25 percent (more than 16,200).

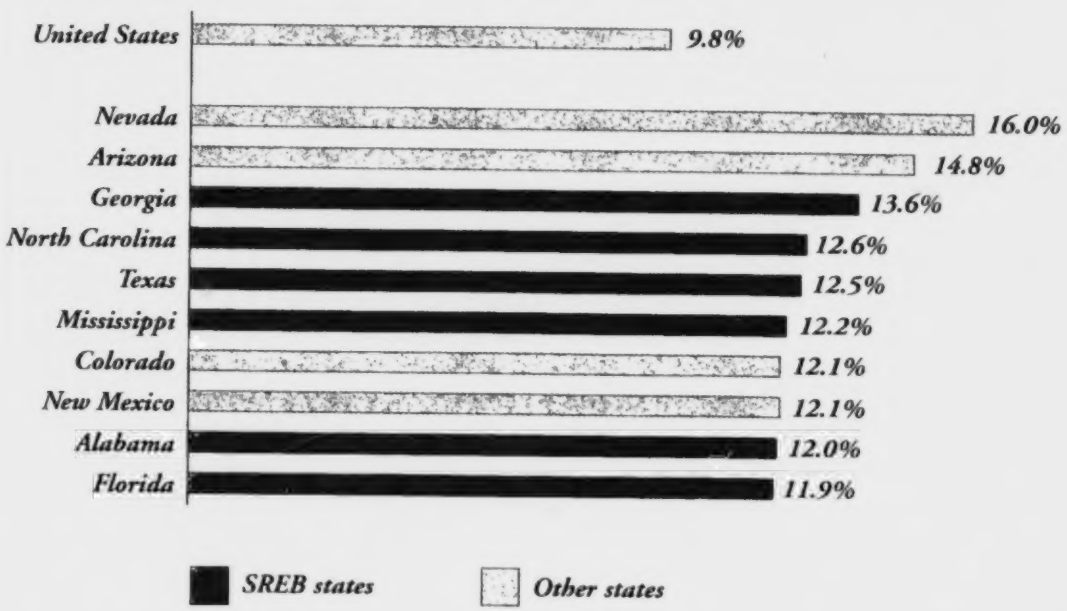
Six SREB states (Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, North Carolina and Texas) were among the nation's top 10 states in 2000 with the highest percentages of 16- to 19-year-olds who do not have high school diplomas or GED certificates and who are not attending school. During the 1990s, percentages decreased in 13 SREB states (Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia and West Virginia).

While the percentage of high school graduates who attended private schools decreased nationwide, the percentages increased in all SREB states except Delaware, Florida and Texas. Graduates from private high schools in the SREB states account for between 4 percent (Oklahoma and West Virginia) and 19 percent (Louisiana) of total graduates.

Personal income

SREB states continue to close the gap with the national average per-capita income. From 1991 to 2001, per-capita income increased faster than did the national average in 10 SREB states (Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia). The SREB region's per-capita income is almost 92 percent of the U.S. average. Three SREB states (Delaware, Maryland and Virginia) have per-capita incomes higher than the national average. Maryland is in the nation's top 10 states with highest per-capita incomes.

States With the Highest Percentages of 16- to 19-Year-Olds Without High School Diplomas or GED Certificates and Not in School, 2000



Source: Annie E. Casey Foundation

Poverty rates

The poverty rate in the SREB region decreased by more than two percentage points to about 13 percent from 1991 to 2001, while the national poverty rate decreased by almost two percentage points to almost 12 percent. In 1991, nine SREB states (Alabama, Arkansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and West Virginia) were in the nation's top 10 with the highest poverty rates. By 2001, seven SREB states (Alabama, Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Oklahoma, Texas and West Virginia) were in the top 10. Poverty rates are higher among families with children. More than 19 percent of children under age 18 in the SREB states live in poverty; nationwide, the figure is almost 17 percent. The SREB percentage amounts to almost 4.8 million children.

Employment

Residents of SREB states account for more than one-third of the nation's civilian workers. From 1991 to 2001, residents of SREB states accounted for more than 40 percent (almost 7 million) of the increase in the number of people employed nationwide. The region's increase of almost 16 percent outpaced the national growth rate of more than 13 percent. However, five of the nation's top 10 states with the highest unemployment rates are SREB states (Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina and South Carolina).

The service industries, the largest sector of the region's labor market, had the largest increase (more than 57 percent) during those 10 years. The top five service industries are medical and health services; business services, such as advertising and data processing; engineering and management services; social services; and education. The service industries also include jobs in hotels and motels, laundries and auto repairs. Services, wholesale and retail trades, and government account for most employment both nationally and regionally. The second-highest growth rate was in construction (almost 45 percent), followed by transportation and public utilities (more than 30 percent). Employment in wholesale and retail trades rose by more than 25 percent. Finance, insurance and real estate employment rose by almost 26 percent, and government employment grew by 16 percent. The numbers of jobs in mining and in manufacturing declined.

Government revenues and expenditures

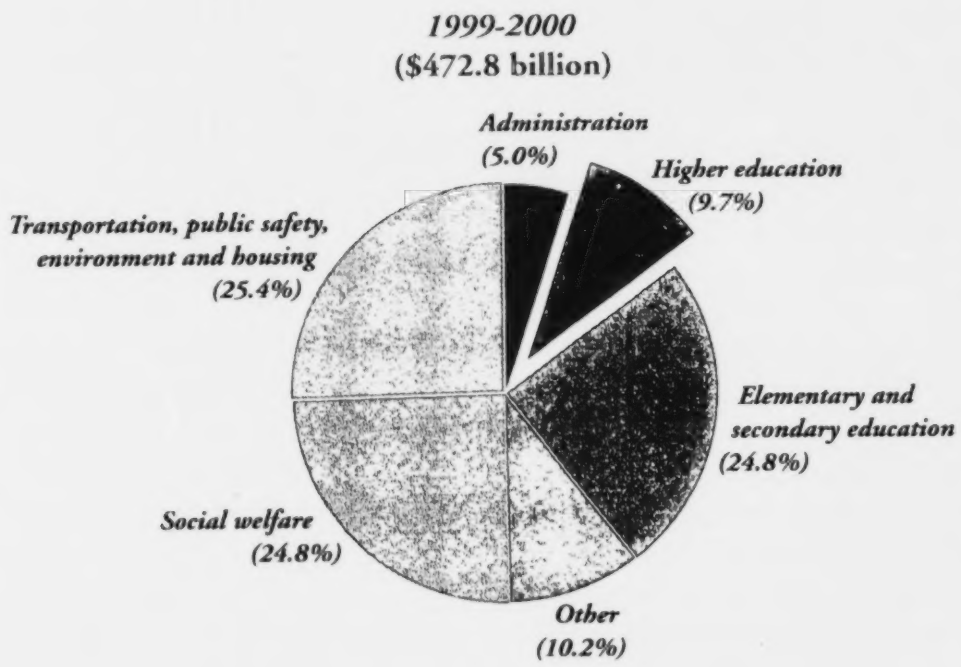
State and local government general revenues in the SREB states increased by almost 92 percent from 1990 to 2000. Tax revenues and personal income each increased by almost 83 percent. But the SREB states continue to trail the national averages on relative measures of tax revenues and state and local government expenditures. The SREB states' tax revenues per $1,000 of personal income in 2000 approached 92 percent of the U.S. average, down a fraction from 10 years earlier. State and local government per-capita expenditures rose in 2000 to more than $4,700 — almost 89 percent of the U.S. average.

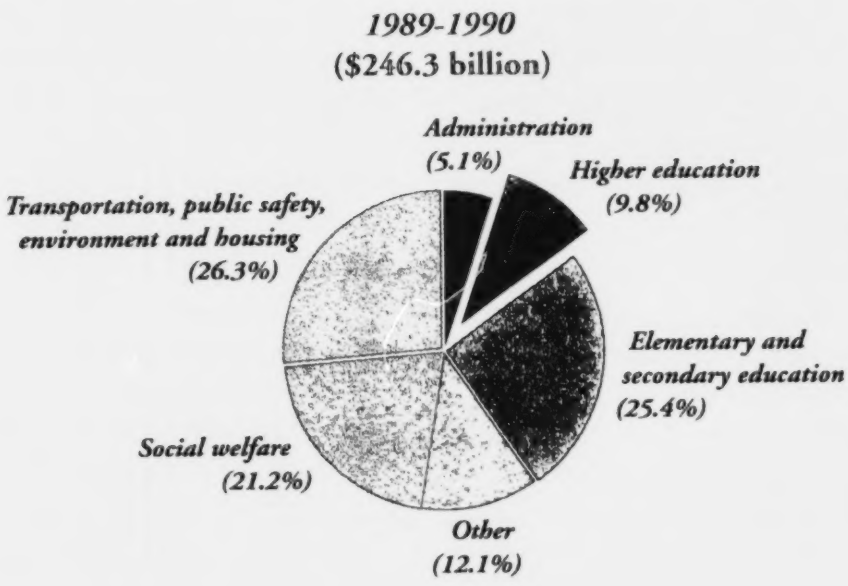
Distributions of state and local government spending among the major expenditure areas have changed slightly in the last 10 years. For example, the percentage spent on higher education dropped from 9.8 percent to 9.7 percent. Even a small shift represents a lot of money, considering that national spending was $1.5 trillion in 2000 and regional spending was $473 billion. Nationally, 0.1 percent amounts to about $1.5 billion. In the SREB region, 0.1 percent amounts to $473 million — nearly what Delaware spent on higher education.

The greatest change has been in the proportion for social welfare. In 1990 social welfare accounted for almost 23 percent of spending nationally; in 2000 the proportion was more than 24 percent. The shift was more pronounced in the SREB states; social welfare increased from a little more than 21 percent of spending in 1990 to almost 25 percent in 2000.

Ten SREB states (Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, Kentucky, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Texas and Virginia) are in the top half of states with the highest percentages of state and local government spending for higher education. The percentages increased during the 1990s in six SREB states (Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Maryland and Oklahoma) and decreased in the other 10 SREB states. Six SREB states (Alabama, Georgia, Maryland, Oklahoma, Tennessee and Texas) increased the proportions spent on elementary and secondary education.

State and Local Government Spending, SREB States





Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census

The sources of state and local government revenues changed between 1990 and 2000. Federal funds accounted for more than 16 percent of state and local government revenues nationally and regionally in 1990; in 2000 the national percentage was almost 19 percent and the regional percentage was almost 20 percent. In nearly two-thirds of the SREB states, the federal government is a larger source of funds than sales taxes, property taxes, income taxes or other taxes. The proportions of state and local governments' revenues that come from the federal government range from about 14 percent in Virginia to almost 28 percent in West Virginia.

States' tax policies vary. Sales taxes account for none of the tax revenues in Delaware and 23 percent in Tennessee. Property taxes account for a little more than 6 percent of the tax revenues in Alabama and almost 21 percent in Texas. There are no income taxes (corporate or individual) in Texas, but they account for more than 26 percent of Maryland's tax revenues.

Table 1
Total Population and Changes

	Resident Population							
	Number (in thousands), 2002	National Rank			Percent Change			
		1982	1992	2002	1982 to 1992	National Rank	1992 to 2002	National Rank[1]
United States	288,369				10.1		13.1	
SREB states	102,777				12.7		17.4	
SREB states as a percentage of nation	35.6							
Alabama	4,487	22	22	23	5.5	26	8.4	31
Arkansas	2,710	33	33	33	4.4	31	13.2	19
Delaware	807	47	46	45	15.2	13	17.0	13
Florida	16,713	7	4	4	29.0	4	23.8	7
Georgia	8,560	12	11	10	19.6	7	26.6	5
Kentucky	4,093	23	24	26	2.0	41	9.0	29
Louisiana	4,483	18	21	24	-1.9	46	5.0	44
Maryland	5,458	19	19	18	14.5	15	11.3	21
Mississippi	2,872	31	31	31	2.1	40	10.0	23
North Carolina	8,320	10	10	11	13.5	16	21.8	9
Oklahoma	3,494	25	28	28	-0.1	45	9.0	27
South Carolina	4,107	24	25	25	12.3	18	14.1	17
Tennessee	5,797	17	17	16	7.9	24	15.6	14
Texas	21,780	3	3	2	15.1	14	23.4	8
Virginia	7,294	13	12	12	16.2	10	14.3	16
West Virginia	1,802	34	35	37	-7.4	49	-0.2	49

[1] Because of rounding, percentages that appear the same may not have the same national rank.

Sources: U.S. Bureau of the Census: "State Population Estimates: April 1, 2000, to July 1, 2002" (2002); "ST-99-3 State Population Estimates: July 1, 1990, to July 1, 1999" (1999); and "Intercensal Estimates of the Total Resident Population of States: 1980 to 1990" (1996) — (www.census.gov).

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Table 2
Age Distribution of the Population

	Percent of Total Population									
	Under 5 Years		5 to 17 Years		18 to 24 Years		25 to 64 Years		65 Years and Older	
	1990	2000	1990	2000	1990	2000	1990	2000	1990	2000
United States	7.4	6.8	18.2	18.9	10.7	9.6	51.1	52.3	12.6	12.4
SREB states	7.3	6.8	18.5	18.7	10.8	9.8	50.8	52.3	12.5	12.4
Alabama	7.0	6.6	19.2	18.6	11.0	9.8	49.9	51.9	12.9	13.0
Arkansas	7.0	6.8	19.4	18.7	10.1	9.8	48.6	50.7	14.9	14.0
Delaware	7.3	6.5	17.2	18.2	11.4	9.6	51.9	52.7	12.1	13.0
Florida	6.6	5.9	15.6	16.9	9.4	8.3	50.1	51.4	18.3	17.6
Georgia	7.6	7.2	19.0	19.2	11.4	10.2	51.8	53.7	10.1	9.6
Kentucky	6.8	6.6	19.1	18.0	10.9	9.9	50.6	53.0	12.7	12.5
Louisiana	7.9	7.1	21.2	20.2	11.0	10.6	48.8	50.5	11.1	11.6
Maryland	7.5	6.6	16.8	18.9	10.6	8.4	54.3	54.7	10.8	11.3
Mississippi	7.6	7.1	21.4	20.1	11.4	11.0	47.1	49.7	12.5	12.1
North Carolina	6.9	6.7	17.3	17.7	11.8	10.0	51.9	53.6	12.1	12.0
Oklahoma	7.2	6.8	19.4	19.0	10.2	10.4	49.7	50.6	13.5	13.2
South Carolina	7.4	6.6	19.0	18.6	11.7	10.1	50.6	52.6	11.4	12.1
Tennessee	6.8	6.6	18.1	18.0	10.8	9.6	51.5	53.5	12.7	12.4
Texas	8.2	7.7	20.3	20.4	11.1	10.5	50.3	51.4	10.1	9.9
Virginia	7.2	6.5	17.2	18.0	11.6	9.6	53.3	54.8	10.7	11.2
West Virginia	5.9	5.6	18.8	16.6	10.0	9.6	50.2	52.9	15.0	15.3

[1] Because of rounding, percentages that appear the same may not have the same national rank.

Sources: U.S. Bureau of the Census: "Census 2000: State Population by Age and Sex," Summary File 3, Table P8 (2002) and "Population Estimates for the U.S., Regions and States, by Selected Age Groups and Sex: Annual Time Series, July 1, 1990, to July 1, 1999," ST-99-9 (2000) — (www.census.gov).

Table 2
continued

National Rank of Percentages in Age Groups[1]										
Under 5 Years		5 to 17 Years		18 to 24 Years		25 to 64 Years		65 Years and Older		
1990	2000	1990	2000	1990	2000	1990	2000	1990	2000	
										United States
										SREB states
36	27	15	31	14	22	36	29	23	21	**Alabama**
37	18	13	28	37	23	44	38	6	9	**Arkansas**
29	32	40	35	8	28	14	21	31	23	**Delaware**
49	47	50	49	48	47	34	37	1	1	**Florida**
14	8	20	16	9	10	16	10	47	48	**Georgia**
46	29	17	42	18	20	27	17	25	27	**Kentucky**
8	11	7	6	13	5	43	41	39	39	**Louisiana**
23	24	43	23	25	45	3	4	40	40	**Maryland**
17	9	4	8	10	3	48	46	29	32	**Mississippi**
42	23	39	46	3	17	15	14	30	35	**North Carolina**
32	17	14	20	32	7	39	40	15	19	**Oklahoma**
27	30	19	33	4	13	28	22	36	31	**South Carolina**
45	31	34	43	19	27	18	15	24	29	**Tennessee**
4	2	10	5	12	6	30	36	46	46	**Texas**
34	35	41	41	5	30	5	3	42	43	**Virginia**
50	48	25	50	41	29	32	20	5	3	**West Virginia**

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Table 3
Racial and Ethnic Composition of the Population

	2000 (in thousands)				Change (in thousands), 1990 to 2000		
	White	Black	Hispanic[1]	Other[2]	White	Black	Hispanic[1]
United States	211,354	34,362	35,238	35,706	2,613	3,845	12,860
SREB states[3]	72,623	18,545	11,507	8,497	4,989	3,040	4,773
SREB states as a percentage of nation	34.4	54.0	32.7	23.8			
Alabama	3,162	1,153	73	132	181	132	48
Arkansas	2,137	418	86	118	187	43	66
Delaware	585	149	37	50	43	35	21
Florida	12,463	2,312	2,680	1,207	1,491	540	1,106
Georgia	5,327	2,342	430	517	691	591	321
Kentucky	3,639	294	56	109	240	30	34
Louisiana	2,856	1,445	108	168	-2	141	15
Maryland	3,391	1,468	227	437	-39	272	102
Mississippi	1,745	1,033	38	66	109	116	22
North Carolina	5,802	1,734	373	513	765	273	296
Oklahoma	2,625	259	178	567	7	23	92
South Carolina	2,696	1,183	93	134	282	141	62
Tennessee	4,562	930	119	197	507	151	87
Texas	14,798	2,386	6,670	3,668	264	337	2,330
Virginia	5,117	1,384	327	578	273	216	167
West Virginia	1,717	56	12	35	-10	-0.4	3

[1] The sums of the racial/ethnic groups are larger than the figures for total population in Table 1 because people of Hispanic origin also are counted as either white, black or other.

[2] "Other" includes American Indians, Alaskan natives, Hawaiians, Asians, Pacific Islanders and, in 2000 for the first time, multiracial people.

[3] Because of rounding, the regional totals may not equal the sums of the states as shown.

Sources: U.S. Bureau of the Census: Census 2000 Summary File 3, Tables P6-P7 (2002) and "Population of States by Race and Hispanic Origin, April 1, 1990," Table ST-99-22 (2000) — (www.census.gov).

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Table 3
continued

Percent Change, 1990 to 2000			Percent Distribution 2000			National Rank			
White	Black	Hispanic[1]	White	Black	Hispanic[1]	White	Black	Hispanic[1]	
1.3	12.6	57.5	75.1	12.2	12.5				United States
7.4	19.6	70.9	72.9	18.6	11.5				SREB states
6.1	12.9	194.9	71.1	25.9	1.6	39	6	42	Alabama
9.6	11.6	330.5	79.9	15.6	3.2	29	12	32	Arkansas
8.0	31.2	135.9	74.6	19.0	4.8	34	9	24	Delaware
13.6	30.4	70.3	78.0	14.5	16.8	30	14	7	Florida
14.9	33.7	294.7	65.1	28.6	5.3	45	4	22	Georgia
7.1	11.3	156.4	90.0	7.3	1.4	10	24	44	Kentucky
-0.1	10.8	15.9	63.9	32.3	2.4	47	2	36	Louisiana
-1.1	22.7	81.5	64.0	27.7	4.3	46	5	27	Maryland
6.7	12.6	136.2	61.4	36.3	1.3	48	1	46	Mississippi
15.2	18.7	386.0	72.1	21.5	4.6	38	7	25	North Carolina
0.3	9.7	106.3	76.1	7.5	5.2	31	23	23	Oklahoma
11.7	13.6	204.4	67.2	29.5	2.3	43	3	37	South Carolina
12.5	19.3	264.7	80.2	16.3	2.1	27	10	38	Tennessee
1.8	16.5	53.7	71.0	11.4	32.0	40	17	3	Texas
5.6	18.5	104.0	72.3	19.6	4.6	37	8	26	Virginia
-0.6	-0.7	38.7	95.0	3.1	0.7	4	36	50	West Virginia

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Table 4

Educational Attainment of the Adult Population[1]

	Percent With High School Diplomas or GED Certificates				Percent With Bachelor's Degrees or Higher			
	2000	Increase (in percentage points), 1990 to 2000	National Rank[2] 1990	2000	2000	Increase (in percentage points), 1990 to 2000	National Rank 1990	2000
United States	80.5	5.3			24.4	4.1		
SREB states	77.7	6.5			22.4	3.8		
SREB states as a percentage of nation	96.5				91.9			
Alabama	75.3	8.4	46	46	19.0	3.4	44	44
Arkansas	75.3	9.0	47	45	16.7	3.3	49	49
Delaware	82.6	5.1	23	25	25.0	3.6	16	19
Florida	79.9	5.4	37	35	22.3	4.1	29	31
Georgia	78.6	7.6	41	38	24.3	5.0	25	22
Kentucky	74.1	9.5	49	49	17.1	3.5	48	47
Louisiana	74.8	6.5	43	48	18.7	2.6	42	45
Maryland	83.8	5.4	22	22	31.4	5.0	4	3
Mississippi	72.9	8.6	50	50	16.9	2.2	47	48
North Carolina	78.1	8.2	42	39	22.5	5.1	36	28
Oklahoma	80.6	6.0	36	34	20.3	2.5	33	41
South Carolina	76.3	8.0	44	42	20.4	3.8	41	40
Tennessee	75.9	8.9	45	43	19.6	3.6	43	42
Texas	75.7	3.5	39	44	23.2	2.9	22	26
Virginia	81.5	6.3	32	29	29.5	5.0	6	6
West Virginia	75.2	9.2	48	47	14.8	2.5	50	50

[1] Population age 25 and older.

[2] Because of rounding, percentages that appear the same may not have the same national rank.

Sources: U.S. Bureau of the Census: "Educational Attainment of Persons 25 Years and Over, 1990," Census 1990 Summary File 3, Table P57 (2002) and "Educational Attainment for the Population 25 Years and Over, 2000," Census 2000 Summary File 3, Table P37 (2002) — (www.census.gov).

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Table 5
Per-Capita Income

	2001	Percent Increase 1981 to 1991	Percent Increase 1991 to 2001	Percent of U.S. Average 1981	Percent of U.S. Average 1991	Percent of U.S. Average 2001	National Rank[1] 1981	National Rank[1] 1991	National Rank[1] 2001
United States	$30,472	76.1	55.3						
SREB states	27,916	76.0	56.8	90.8	90.7	91.6			
Alabama	24,589	86.4	54.7	76.5	81.0	80.7	47	40	43
Arkansas	22,887	75.4	55.0	75.5	75.2	75.1	49	49	48
Delaware	32,472	91.1	45.9	104.5	113.4	106.6	13	6	11
Florida	28,947	75.6	48.8	99.5	99.1	95.0	18	19	22
Georgia	28,733	91.6	60.2	84.0	91.4	94.3	37	28	25
Kentucky	24,923	74.6	58.5	80.8	80.1	81.8	42	41	40
Louisiana	24,535	56.4	57.3	89.4	79.5	80.5	34	44	44
Maryland	35,188	89.0	53.8	108.6	116.6	115.5	9	5	5
Mississippi	21,750	73.2	62.6	69.3	68.2	71.4	50	50	50
North Carolina	27,514	90.1	60.8	80.8	87.2	90.3	43	34	32
Oklahoma	25,071	48.4	55.7	97.4	82.0	82.3	23	37	39
South Carolina	24,886	85.7	58.3	76.0	80.1	81.7	48	42	41
Tennessee	26,988	88.9	59.0	80.7	86.5	88.6	44	35	34
Texas	28,581	58.3	59.0	101.9	91.6	93.8	15	27	27
Virginia	32,431	85.7	58.2	99.1	104.5	106.4	21	13	12
West Virginia	22,881	69.8	54.4	78.3	75.5	75.1	46	48	49

[1] Because of rounding, percentages that appear the same may not have the same national rank.

Sources: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis: "Personal Income for States and Regions" and "State Per-Capita Income" — (www.bea.doc.gov).

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Table 6

Educational Attainment of the Adult Population by Racial/Ethnic Group[1]

	2000					
	Percent With High School Diplomas or GED Certificates			Percent With Bachelor's Degrees or Higher		
	White	Black	Hispanic	White	Black	Hispanic
United States	83.7	72.0	51.7	26.1	14.2	10.3
SREB states	80.6	70.3	54.0	24.4	13.7	12.3
SREB states as a percentage of nation[2]	96.2	97.7	104.5	93.7	96.5	119.6
Alabama	78.0	66.9	56.9	21.2	11.5	14.6
Arkansas	77.5	65.8	41.2	17.8	10.2	7.1
Delaware	85.0	74.2	57.1	26.7	14.4	13.5
Florida	82.5	67.0	63.3	23.8	12.4	17.5
Georgia	81.8	72.5	48.5	27.4	15.5	13.6
Kentucky	74.2	73.2	59.1	17.4	10.7	13.0
Louisiana	80.0	63.1	69.0	21.8	10.9	19.5
Maryland	86.3	78.9	61.9	34.7	20.3	21.4
Mississippi	78.9	60.4	59.1	20.0	10.1	12.1
North Carolina	81.2	70.7	44.5	25.0	13.1	10.5
Oklahoma	82.1	78.5	50.9	21.5	13.7	9.6
South Carolina	80.9	64.9	56.4	24.2	9.9	14.1
Tennessee	77.0	70.8	55.4	20.5	12.9	14.1
Texas	79.5	75.8	49.3	25.8	15.3	8.9
Virginia	84.3	71.6	62.9	32.3	15.1	20.7
West Virginia	75.1	76.6	74.2	14.7	11.5	19.7

[1] Population age 25 and older.

[2] Percentages of nation may not calculate from the figures shown because of rounding.

Sources: U.S. Bureau of the Census: "Educational Attainment of Persons 25 Years and Over, 1990," Census 1990 Summary File 3, Table P57 (2002) and "Educational Attainment for the Population 25 Years and Over, 2000," Census 2000 Summary File 3, Table P37 (2002) — (www.census.gov).

Table 6
continued

Change (in percentage points), 1990 to 2000						
Percent With High School Diplomas or GED Certificates			Percent With Bachelor's Degrees or Higher			
White	Black	Hispanic	White	Black	Hispanic	
5.8	8.9	1.9	4.6	2.9	1.2	United States
6.3	11.4	3.2	4.2	3.1	1.7	SREB states
107.2	128.3	167.5	91.3	110.2	139.3	SREB states as a percentage of nation[2]
7.7	12.3	-16.9	3.9	2.2	-5.6	Alabama
8.8	14.2	-17.9	3.7	1.9	-4.0	Arkansas
4.8	11.0	-3.0	3.8	3.9	-3.0	Delaware
5.5	10.7	6.1	4.5	2.6	3.2	Florida
7.0	13.9	-17.7	5.6	4.5	-6.9	Georgia
9.4	11.5	-14.9	3.5	2.9	-6.0	Kentucky
5.8	10.1	1.4	3.1	1.8	2.9	Louisiana
5.5	8.4	-8.3	5.8	4.2	-3.7	Maryland
7.2	13.2	-8.6	2.8	1.3	-5.0	Mississippi
8.1	12.6	-26.5	5.7	3.7	-7.4	North Carolina
6.4	8.4	-5.0	2.9	1.7	-0.9	Oklahoma
7.3	11.6	-15.4	4.5	2.3	-5.7	South Carolina
8.8	11.5	-16.1	3.7	2.8	-7.9	Tennessee
3.4	9.7	4.7	3.2	3.4	1.6	Texas
6.0	11.3	-7.6	5.3	4.0	-1.7	Virginia
9.2	11.9	3.9	2.5	0.6	2.1	West Virginia

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Table 7
Elementary and Secondary School Enrollment

	Public School Enrollment						
		1991 to 2001		2001 to 2011 (projected)		Percent Minority[1]	
	Fall 2001	Percent Change	National Rank	Percent Change	National Rank[2]	1993	National Rank
United States	47,575,862	13.1		0.0		33.9	
SREB states	17,058,508	13.7		0.6		36.0	
SREB states as a percentage of nation	35.9						
Alabama	726,367	0.6	40	-0.2	19	37.6	13
Arkansas	448,246	2.2	37	-3.6	37	25.9	23
Delaware	115,486	13.0	16	-1.3	26	33.8	18
Florida	2,500,161	29.4	3	-2.4	30	40.4	10
Georgia	1,470,634	24.9	5	2.9	15	40.1	12
Kentucky	630,461	-2.4	43	4.7	11	10.7	41
Louisiana	731,474	-7.9	47	-1.4	27	48.3	6
Maryland	860,890	16.9	12	-1.3	25	41.1	9
Mississippi	491,686	-2.5	45	-1.0	23	52.1	5
North Carolina	1,303,928	18.8	10	-3.4	35	34.3	17
Oklahoma	620,404	5.5	30	-6.8	47	28.4	21
South Carolina	648,000	3.3	34	2.2	16	42.8	7
Tennessee	938,162	12.5	18	-1.9	29	24.4	25
Texas	4,128,429	19.2	9	4.9	10	52.3	4
Virginia	1,162,780	14.4	15	3.3	13	32.1	19
West Virginia	281,400	-12.1	49	-6.2	44	4.7	47

[1] Minority indicates nonwhite. The SREB states rate is the median SREB state (the mean of the rates of the middle two SREB states).

[2] Because of rounding, percentages that appear the same may not have the same national rank.

Sources: National Center for Education Statistics: *Digest of Education Statistics* (various years); *Projections of Education Statistics to 2012* (2002); and *Early Estimates of Public Elementary and Secondary Education Statistics: School Year 2001-02* (2002) — (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office).

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Table 7
continued

Public School Enrollment Percent Minority[1]		Public School Enrollment as a Percentage of Total Enrollment				
2000	National Rank	1990	National Rank[2]	1999	National Rank[2]	
38.8		89.5		90.1		United States
39.3		92.1		91.5		SREB states
39.2	17	92.2	23	91.0	24	Alabama
28.3	24	95.4	8	94.5	11	Arkansas
39.3	16	81.7	50	83.2	50	Delaware
46.7	8	89.8	30	89.1	35	Florida
45.3	10	92.7	18	92.4	18	Georgia
12.5	43	90.4	27	89.6	33	Kentucky
51.1	6	85.1	44	84.6	48	Louisiana
46.6	9	86.0	42	85.5	46	Maryland
52.7	5	89.8	29	90.7	28	Mississippi
39.0	18	95.1	9	93.0	16	North Carolina
35.1	21	95.5	7	95.2	6	Oklahoma
45.1	11	92.3	21	92.3	20	South Carolina
27.6	25	91.4	25	90.7	26	Tennessee
58.0	4	94.8	10	94.6	10	Texas
36.4	20	93.1	15	91.9	22	Virginia
5.3	47	96.4	4	94.8	8	West Virginia

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Table 8
High School Graduates

	Public High School Graduates						
		Past		Projected		Percent Minority[1]	
	2000-01	Percent Change, 1990-91 to 2000-01	National Rank	Percent Change, 2000-01 to 2010-11	National Rank	1998-99	National Rank
United States	2,542,398	13.8		11.3		30.7	
SREB states	861,247	10.9		12.0		34.3	
SREB states as a percentage of nation	33.9					111.8	
Alabama	39,377	0.9	43	-6.2	40	34.7	11
Arkansas	27,335	6.5	36	-4.6	37	24.6	21
Delaware	6,669	27.7	6	9.0	18	31.5	15
Florida	104,555	19.6	16	28.6	5	38.8	8
Georgia	64,738	7.7	35	17.6	12	36.0	10
Kentucky	36,620	2.2	41	14.0	13	9.6	36
Louisiana	38,022	13.5	22	-9.2	43	41.9	6
Maryland	48,538	24.4	8	12.0	15	40.4	7
Mississippi	24,065	1.7	42	-1.4	32	48.5	4
North Carolina	61,887	-1.4	48	23.0	9	31.6	14
Oklahoma	36,603	10.9	32	-6.7	41	27.6	20
South Carolina	32,800	-0.6	47	4.1	24	—	—
Tennessee	40,911	-8.8	49	5.4	22	20.1	24
Texas	214,953	23.3	9	13.7	14	47.0	5
Virginia	65,401	11.9	28	24.8	7	30.7	16
West Virginia	18,773	-10.9	50	-14.7	45	4.6	46

"—" indicates data not available.

[1] Minority indicates nonwhite. Percentage of nation may not calculate from numbers shown because of rounding.

Sources: National Center for Education Statistics: *Digest of Education Statistics* (various years) and *Projections of Education Statistics to 2012* (2002) — (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office).

The Annie E. Casey Foundation: "Census Data Online" — (www.aecf.org).

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Table 8
continued

Private High School Graduates as a Percentage of Total High School Graduates		Percent of 16- to 19-Year-Olds Without High School Diplomas or GED Certificates and Not in School					
1988-89	1998-99	1990	National Rank	2000	National Rank	Change (in percentage points), 1990 to 2000	
10.4	9.9	11.2		9.8		-1.4	**United States**
8.1	8.9	12.2		11.4		-0.8	**SREB states**
7.4	10.7	12.6	9	12.0	9	-0.6	**Alabama**
3.2	4.7	11.4	16	9.5	22	-1.9	**Arkansas**
22.8	15.1	10.4	25	10.4	14	0.0	**Delaware**
11.3	11.2	14.3	3	11.9	10	-2.4	**Florida**
9.8	10.3	14.1	5	13.6	3	-0.5	**Georgia**
8.1	9.7	13.3	7	11.6	12	-1.7	**Kentucky**
18.5	18.7	12.5	10	11.7	11	-0.8	**Louisiana**
13.0	14.1	10.9	20	8.4	29	-2.5	**Maryland**
12.1	13.1	11.8	12	12.2	6	0.4	**Mississippi**
3.6	6.6	12.5	10	12.6	4	0.1	**North Carolina**
2.9	4.3	10.4	25	10.0	18	-0.4	**Oklahoma**
6.3	8.5	11.7	14	11.2	13	-0.5	**South Carolina**
10.9	14.1	13.4	6	9.8	20	-3.6	**Tennessee**
5.1	4.7	12.9	8	12.5	5	-0.4	**Texas**
6.1	7.3	10.0	28	7.7	36	-2.3	**Virginia**
2.9	4.3	10.9	20	9.0	23	-1.9	**West Virginia**

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Table 9
Median Annual Income of Households

	2001	Percent increase, 1991 to 2001	Percent of U.S. Average		National Rank[2]	
			1991	2001	1991	2001
United States	$42,228	40.2				
SREB states[1]	37,079	41.8	86.8	87.8		
Alabama	35,160	44.4	80.8	83.3	46	44
Arkansas	33,339	42.3	77.8	78.9	48	45
Delaware	49,602	52.2	108.2	117.5	12	9
Florida	36,421	33.6	90.5	86.2	34	40
Georgia	42,576	56.5	90.3	100.8	35	22
Kentucky	38,437	61.7	78.9	91.0	47	35
Louisiana	33,322	31.7	84.0	78.9	42	46
Maryland	53,530	44.9	122.7	126.8	5	2
Mississippi	30,161	54.9	64.6	71.4	50	49
North Carolina	38,162	42.1	89.1	90.4	37	37
Oklahoma	35,609	39.9	84.5	84.3	41	43
South Carolina	37,736	37.4	91.2	89.4	33	38
Tennessee	35,783	46.3	81.2	84.7	45	42
Texas	40,860	47.3	92.1	96.8	32	30
Virginia	50,241	39.0	120.0	119.0	6	8
West Virginia	29,673	28.2	76.8	70.3	49	50

[1] The SREB states rate is the median SREB state (the mean of the rates of the middle two SREB states).

[2] Because of rounding, percentages that appear the same may not have the same national rank.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census: *Current Population Survey*, Table H8-B (2001) – (www.census.gov).

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Table 10
Poverty Rates in the Population and Among Children

	Overall Poverty Rate[1]				Poverty Among Children Under 18				
		National Rank		Change (in percentage points),			Change (in percentage points),	National Rank	
	2001	1991	2001	1991 to 2001	Rate, 2000	Estimated Number	1990 to 2000	1990	2000
United States	11.6			-1.9	16.6	11,956,719	-1.7		
SREB states[2]	13.1			-2.4	19.2	4,755,005	-2.2		
SREB states as a percentage of nation[3]	112.5				115.7	39.8			
Alabama	14.8	4	7	-4.2	21.5	241,362	-2.7	8	6
Arkansas	16.3	5	4	-2.1	21.8	148,253	-3.5	5	5
Delaware	8.5	47	40	0.3	12.3	23,857	0.3	43	34
Florida	12.0	15	20	-2.1	17.6	639,685	-1.1	17	16
Georgia	12.6	11	17	-3.4	17.1	370,347	-3.0	15	18
Kentucky	12.4	6	18	-5.0	20.8	206,719	-4.0	6	7
Louisiana	17.5	2	2	-4.5	26.6	324,108	-4.8	2	2
Maryland	7.3	43	48	-2.0	10.7	144,816	-0.6	47	46
Mississippi	16.8	1	3	-7.0	27.0	209,089	-6.6	1	1
North Carolina	12.9	25	13	-0.3	16.1	315,772	-1.1	22	20
Oklahoma	14.3	12	9	-1.5	19.6	174,492	-2.1	10	10
South Carolina	12.7	10	15	-3.8	18.8	189,709	-2.2	11	14
Tennessee	13.2	8	11	-3.8	18.0	251,502	-3.0	11	15
Texas	15.2	9	6	-1.6	20.5	1,204,156	-3.8	7	8
Virginia	8.0	36	41	-2.6	12.3	213,506	-1.0	38	34
West Virginia	15.6	7	5	-1.7	24.3	97,631	-1.9	4	4

[1] To improve accuracy, the overall poverty rates are three-year averages. For example, the 2001 figures are averages of the 1999, 2000 and 2001 estimates.

[2] The SREB states rate is the median SREB state (the mean of the rates of the middle two SREB states). The regional total estimated number of children in poverty may not equal the sum of the numbers shown because of rounding.

[3] Percentages of nation may not calculate from the figures shown because of rounding.

Sources: U.S. Bureau of the Census: *Current Population Survey*, various years — (www.census.gov).

The Annie E. Casey Foundation, "Census Data Online" — (www.aecf.org).

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Table 11
Nonagricultural Employment

	2001 (in thousands)								
	Total	Mining	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and Public Utilities	Wholesale and Retail Trade	Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	Services	Government
United States	131,922	565	6,685	17,695	7,065	30,297	7,712	40,970	20,933
SREB states	45,726	342	2,525	5,765	2,581	10,724	2,439	13,713	7,612
SREB states as a percentage of nation	34.7	60.5	37.8	32.6	36.5	35.4	31.6	33.5	36.4
Alabama	1,914	8	105	340	96	440	92	481	352
Arkansas	1,156	4	53	241	72	267	46	280	194
Delaware	419	*	*	56	17	91	52	122	57
Florida	7,198	6	403	469	366	1,782	458	2,686	1,029
Georgia	3,954	8	203	550	266	966	207	1,150	605
Kentucky	1,817	20	88	307	108	424	76	484	310
Louisiana	1,931	53	122	182	118	450	87	542	378
Maryland	2,470	2	162	178	118	554	143	861	452
Mississippi	1,134	6	52	214	57	253	43	271	239
North Carolina	3,901	4	229	734	183	890	190	1,048	624
Oklahoma	1,509	31	64	179	85	343	75	437	296
South Carolina	1,835	2	111	332	96	432	84	459	320
Tennessee	2,712	4	121	479	180	639	132	755	402
Texas	9,513	162	565	1,058	595	2,266	533	2,751	1,584
Virginia	3,528	10	214	372	188	766	193	1,155	631
West Virginia	735	22	34	77	37	162	30	233	141

* Fewer than 1,000 or a change of less than 0.1 percent.

Note: Totals may not equal the sums of the figures shown because of rounding.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics: online database (2003) — (www.bls.gov).

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Table 11
continued

Total	National Rank	Percent Change, 1991 to 2001 Mining	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and Public Utilities	Wholesale and Retail Trade	Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	Services	Government	
21.9		-18.0	43.8	-3.9	22.8	19.4	16.0	44.6	13.8	**United States**
27.4		-17.4	44.9	-3.4	30.1	25.3	25.7	57.2	16.0	**SREB states**
16.5	42	-32.5	33.1	-10.4	15.1	23.2	26.0	47.6	5.9	**Alabama**
23.5	21	*	48.6	2.9	29.5	28.8	21.0	40.9	18.6	**Arkansas**
22.7	25	*	*	-20.4	15.4	22.6	59.7	45.9	18.5	**Delaware**
36.0	6	-23.2	45.5	-4.8	33.1	27.0	27.8	65.6	19.7	**Florida**
34.6	7	*	62.2	1.6	36.9	32.4	27.2	79.5	12.7	**Georgia**
23.2	22	-38.2	37.5	9.2	34.3	20.8	21.8	43.9	16.1	**Kentucky**
19.7	31	-4.3	26.0	-2.5	7.1	21.0	9.9	42.2	13.6	**Louisiana**
17.6	39	-14.3	25.2	-7.0	17.2	8.6	9.5	38.8	8.6	**Maryland**
21.0	28	*	48.9	-13.4	26.4	28.4	11.6	63.4	17.3	**Mississippi**
27.0	14	-20.0	55.7	-11.2	19.4	26.6	41.5	74.1	24.3	**North Carolina**
24.6	17	-25.1	64.9	5.7	21.2	20.2	22.3	56.1	11.6	**Oklahoma**
21.3	27	-15.8	25.7	-10.0	45.4	26.9	27.5	54.8	12.1	**South Carolina**
24.2	18	-27.3	40.1	-4.8	53.2	24.8	30.2	49.4	13.9	**Tennessee**
32.6	8	-12.2	65.0	7.8	37.2	30.5	24.9	54.3	23.0	**Texas**
24.7	16	-28.9	39.9	-9.8	27.4	20.2	27.4	57.6	8.6	**Virginia**
16.9	41	-33.5	26.1	-7.0	-2.1	12.0	19.0	54.2	10.4	**West Virginia**

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Table 12
Employment and Unemployment in the Civilian Labor Force

	Civilian Labor Force[1]		Employment[2]			Unemployment Rates			
				Increase, 1991 to 2001					
	2001 (in thousands)	Percent Increase, 1991 to 2001	2001 (in thousands)	Number (in thousands)	Percent	1991	National Rank[3]	2001	National Rank[3]
United States	141,815	12.2	135,073	17,355	13.4	6.8		4.8	
SREB states[4]	49,148	15.1	46,817	6,984	15.9	6.7		4.7	
SREB states as a percentage of nation	34.7		34.7	40.2					
Alabama	2,148	12.6	2,033	264	15.3	7.2	14	5.3	12
Arkansas	1,227	9.9	1,164	130	13.6	7.4	10	5.1	14
Delaware	419	16.6	404	67	11.7	6.3	30	3.5	44
Florida	7,674	18.3	7,309	1,300	17.8	7.4	11	4.8	19
Georgia	4,132	26.6	3,966	867	26.4	5.0	43	4.0	35
Kentucky	1,968	12.1	1,860	236	15.7	7.5	9	5.5	7
Louisiana	2,050	7.1	1,928	151	9.6	7.2	16	6.0	4
Maryland	2,837	8.3	2,722	259	8.7	6.0	34	4.1	34
Mississippi	1,296	8.9	1,225	139	10.8	8.7	4	5.5	6
North Carolina	3,995	13.7	3,773	466	13.3	5.8	36	5.5	5
Oklahoma	1,665	11.0	1,602	203	14.2	6.7	23	3.8	38
South Carolina	1,949	10.2	1,843	186	13.2	6.3	29	5.4	8
Tennessee	2,818	16.4	2,692	434	19.7	6.7	22	4.5	28
Texas	10,463	19.5	9,955	1,790	19.4	6.7	21	4.9	18
Virginia	3,675	9.8	3,548	399	8.9	5.9	35	3.5	45
West Virginia	833	6.5	792	93	9.0	10.6	1	4.9	16

[1] The civilian labor force includes employed and unemployed people.

[2] Includes agricultural and nonagricultural employment.

[3] Because of rounding, percentages that appear the same may not have the same national rank.

[4] Regional totals may not equal the sums of the states because of rounding.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, online database (2002) — (www.bls.gov).

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Table 13

State and Local Government General Revenues and Personal Income

	1999-2000 (in millions)			Percent Increase, 1989-90 to 1999-2000			Tax Revenues Per $1,000 in Personal Income			
	General Revenues	Tax Revenues	Personal Income	General Revenues	Tax Revenues	Personal Income	1989-90	National Rank[1]	1999-2000	National Rank[1]
United States	$1,541,322	$872,351	$8,312,312	81.4	73.9	74.0	$105		$105	
SREB states	479,191	258,172	2,685,504	91.7	82.5	82.9	96		96	
SREB states as a percentage of nation	31.1	29.6	32.3				91.8		91.6	
Alabama	$21,012	$9,415	$104,568	91.2	75.4	69.8	$87	48	$90	46
Arkansas	11,582	5,961	58,844	108.0	99.2	78.2	91	46	101	33
Delaware	5,203	2,619	24,441	99.6	91.0	69.2	95	40	107	18
Florida	75,865	41,937	447,012	89.4	85.6	79.5	91	45	94	45
Georgia	39,690	23,254	228,692	97.0	99.3	102.2	103	22	102	30
Kentucky	19,423	10,172	97,445	95.4	84.6	74.9	99	37	104	26
Louisiana	22,342	10,887	103,112	64.3	65.2	65.4	106	18	106	21
Maryland	29,076	18,290	178,506	71.5	65.9	65.5	102	26	102	29
Mississippi	13,590	6,299	59,467	97.3	93.7	81.6	99	36	106	20
North Carolina	41,131	21,440	217,011	120.4	93.1	95.8	100	33	99	40
Oklahoma	15,698	8,251	81,554	77.1	66.5	66.0	101	32	101	34
South Carolina	19,727	9,543	96,411	97.6	75.2	78.6	101	30	99	39
Tennessee	24,824	12,431	147,752	91.3	82.2	85.2	86	49	84	49
Texas	95,539	52,227	580,736	95.8	90.0	97.1	96	39	90	47
Virginia	35,434	21,083	220,583	86.8	79.8	77.3	94	42	96	42
West Virginia	9,055	4,362	39,370	80.5	55.7	54.9	110	16	111	14

Note: Regional totals and percentages of nation may not calculate from the figures shown because of rounding.

[1] Because of rounding, figures that appear the same may not have the same national rank.

Sources: U.S. Bureau of the Census: *Governmental Finances in 1989-90* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1991) and "1999-00" (2003) — (www.census.gov).

U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis: "Personal Income for States and Regions" (2003) — (www.bea.doc.gov).

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Table 14

Percent Distribution of State and Local Government General Revenues

	From Federal Government		Taxes				
			Total		General Sales		Property
	1989-90	1999-2000	1989-90	1999-2000	1989-90	1999-2000	1989-90
United States	16.1	18.9	59.0	56.6	14.3	14.0	18.3
SREB states	16.4	19.7	56.6	53.9	16.4	15.9	15.9
Alabama	20.5	24.2	48.8	44.8	14.8	13.7	6.0
Arkansas	22.1	24.4	53.8	51.5	17.4	19.0	9.6
Delaware	13.3	16.0	52.6	50.3	0.0	0.0	7.8
Florida	12.2	15.4	56.4	55.3	20.5	20.5	19.8
Georgia	16.5	17.8	57.9	58.6	17.4	19.0	15.9
Kentucky	19.9	23.7	55.4	52.4	10.9	11.2	9.4
Louisiana	19.9	22.7	48.5	48.7	18.2	19.4	8.3
Maryland	14.8	15.9	65.0	62.9	9.3	8.6	16.7
Mississippi	24.6	26.0	47.2	46.4	15.8	17.2	12.7
North Carolina	16.4	22.0	59.5	52.1	14.2	11.0	12.5
Oklahoma	16.9	20.3	55.9	52.6	15.4	15.3	9.8
South Carolina	18.9	22.2	54.6	48.4	14.5	13.0	14.0
Tennessee	21.3	25.5	52.6	50.1	23.6	23.0	12.1
Texas	15.1	19.4	57.9	54.7	19.0	18.2	22.7
Virginia	13.0	14.1	61.8	59.5	9.7	9.1	19.5
West Virginia	19.8	27.5	55.8	48.2	15.2	10.1	9.2

[1] Individual and corporate.

[2] Include charges, sales and interest earnings.

Sources: U.S. Bureau of the Census: *Governmental Finances in 1989-90* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1991) and "1999-00" (2003) – (www.census.gov).

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Table 14
continued

Taxes					Nontax Revenues[2]		
Property	Income[1]		Other				
1999-2000	1989-90	1999-2000	1989-90	1999-2000	1989-90	1999-2000	
16.2	15.2	16.1	11.2	10.4	24.8	24.5	United States
14.7	10.4	10.5	13.9	12.7	27.0	26.4	SREB states
6.4	12.3	11.4	15.7	13.3	30.7	31.0	Alabama
8.3	15.6	14.7	11.1	9.4	24.1	24.2	Arkansas
7.4	23.0	19.5	21.9	23.5	34.1	33.7	Delaware
18.6	1.7	1.6	14.4	14.6	31.4	29.3	Florida
14.9	16.6	17.8	8.0	6.8	25.5	23.6	Georgia
8.9	18.4	19.3	16.7	13.0	24.7	24.0	Kentucky
7.8	8.3	8.1	13.6	13.5	31.6	28.6	Louisiana
16.5	26.8	26.1	12.4	11.7	20.2	21.2	Maryland
10.8	8.0	9.1	10.7	9.3	28.2	27.7	Mississippi
11.2	21.4	20.4	11.3	9.5	24.1	25.9	North Carolina
8.3	12.4	14.8	18.3	14.1	27.2	27.2	Oklahoma
13.6	15.3	13.5	10.7	8.3	26.5	29.4	South Carolina
11.6	3.4	3.2	13.5	12.3	26.2	24.5	Tennessee
20.7	0.0	0.0	16.3	15.8	27.0	25.9	Texas
16.9	17.9	20.9	14.7	12.7	25.1	26.4	Virginia
9.4	14.7	13.1	16.7	15.5	24.3	24.3	West Virginia

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Table 15
Percent Distribution of State and Local Government General Expenditures

	Education							
	Higher Education				Elementary and Secondary Education		Total[2]	
	1989-90	National Rank[1]	1999-2000	National Rank[1]	1989-90	1999-2000	1989-90	1999-2000
United States	8.8		8.9		24.2	24.2	35.0	35.1
SREB states	9.8		9.7		25.4	24.8	37.4	36.5
Alabama	12.4	10	10.8	16	21.5	22.5	38.4	35.5
Arkansas	11.0	20	11.2	11	26.1	23.6	40.8	38.4
Delaware	12.9	5	11.8	10	21.4	21.4	37.3	37.0
Florida	6.5	45	6.7	44	24.5	22.3	33.2	30.7
Georgia	7.6	39	8.8	35	25.9	27.8	35.9	39.0
Kentucky	11.1	19	10.7	18	20.8	20.8	35.6	33.8
Louisiana	7.8	38	8.8	37	22.4	21.2	32.4	32.7
Maryland	8.8	34	10.5	21	23.8	24.5	34.8	37.3
Mississippi	12.0	11	11.2	12	24.1	21.1	38.4	34.9
North Carolina	12.7	7	11.1	14	26.3	22.5	40.8	35.4
Oklahoma	11.4	17	12.9	5	25.0	27.6	38.2	42.7
South Carolina	11.0	21	9.6	28	26.3	23.8	40.0	35.6
Tennessee	10.8	22	9.4	30	21.0	22.6	34.2	33.5
Texas	10.7	23	10.2	23	29.5	29.7	41.4	41.3
Virginia	10.6	25	10.1	25	26.6	26.2	39.4	38.4
West Virginia	10.1	28	9.6	27	25.9	24.7	38.1	36.7

[1] Because of rounding, percentages that appear the same may not have the same national rank.

[2] Total includes miscellaneous education not shown separately.

[3] Includes welfare, hospitals, public health, social insurance administration and veterans services.

[4] Includes highways, air transportation, parking facilities, water transportation, transit subsidies, police, fire, corrections, protective inspection, natural resources, parks/recreation, housing/community development, sewerage and solid waste.

[5] Includes interest on the general debt, miscellaneous commercial activities, spending that cannot be allocated and intergovernmental transfers.

Sources: U.S. Bureau of the Census: *Governmental Finances in 1989-90* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1991) and "1999-00" (2003) — (www.census.gov).

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Table 15
continued

Social Welfare[3]		Transportation, Public Safety, Environment and Housing[4]		Administration		Other[5]		
1989-90	1999-2000	1989-90	1999-2000	1989-90	1999-2000	1989-90	1999-2000	
22.6	24.2	25.8	24.8	5.4	5.4	11.3	10.4	United States
21.2	24.8	26.3	25.4	5.1	5.0	9.9	8.2	SREB states
26.9	32.8	22.1	20.9	4.7	4.1	8.0	6.7	Alabama
25.3	27.3	22.7	22.8	4.2	5.0	6.9	6.6	Arkansas
14.9	17.9	27.0	26.7	6.8	8.0	14.0	10.4	Delaware
18.8	22.4	30.6	32.0	5.7	5.9	11.7	9.0	Florida
26.9	24.4	24.7	24.4	5.2	5.5	7.3	6.7	Georgia
22.7	27.6	23.4	24.2	4.5	4.5	13.8	9.9	Kentucky
23.0	29.3	24.8	25.1	4.7	5.0	15.1	7.9	Louisiana
16.5	19.5	30.6	27.0	6.0	5.7	12.2	10.5	Maryland
27.2	32.4	21.6	21.5	4.8	4.5	8.0	6.7	Mississippi
22.6	29.6	25.2	22.8	4.8	3.9	6.6	8.3	North Carolina
23.8	16.5	24.4	27.9	5.3	5.4	8.3	7.5	Oklahoma
26.4	32.3	20.8	20.9	4.9	4.5	8.0	6.7	South Carolina
23.9	30.5	27.3	24.2	4.4	4.6	10.1	7.3	Tennessee
18.3	21.5	25.8	24.5	4.7	4.2	9.8	8.5	Texas
17.5	20.8	29.1	26.3	6.1	5.9	7.8	8.6	Virginia
21.7	27.0	21.2	22.0	5.0	6.1	14.0	8.2	West Virginia

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Table 16
State and Local Government General Expenditures

	Total (in millions), 1999-2000	Percent Increase, 1989-90 to 1999-2000	Per-Capita Expenditures				
				Percent of National Average		National Rank	
			1999-2000	1989-90	1999-2000	1989-90	1999-2000
United States	$1,506,797	80.5	$5,354				
SREB states[1]	472,833	92.0	4,744				
SREB states as a percentage of nation	31.4		88.6				
Alabama	$22,062	103.0	$4,961	80.1	92.7	42	30
Arkansas	11,059	106.6	4,137	67.8	77.3	50	49
Delaware	4,692	82.2	5,987	115.2	111.8	9	7
Florida	75,290	84.2	4,711	94.1	88.0	25	39
Georgia	38,078	93.8	4,651	90.4	86.9	30	41
Kentucky	19,020	98.0	4,706	77.7	87.9	45	40
Louisiana	22,277	72.3	4,985	91.3	93.1	28	29
Maryland	27,446	65.0	5,182	103.6	96.8	14	24
Mississippi	13,932	111.3	4,898	76.3	91.5	48	34
North Carolina	40,434	116.1	5,023	84.1	93.8	38	27
Oklahoma	13,808	63.8	4,002	79.8	74.7	43	50
South Carolina	20,260	103.2	5,050	85.2	94.3	37	26
Tennessee	25,272	98.9	4,442	77.6	83.0	46	47
Texas	95,762	102.8	4,592	82.8	85.8	40	42
Virginia	34,728	78.1	4,906	93.9	91.6	26	33
West Virginia	8,711	87.6	4,817	77.2	90.0	47	36

[1] Total does not equal the sum of the figures shown because of rounding.

Sources: U.S. Bureau of the Census: *Governmental Finances in 1989-90* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1991); "1999-00" (2003) — (www.census.gov); and "Resident Population of the 50 States, the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico: April 1, 2000, and April 1, 1990" (2000) — (www.census.gov).

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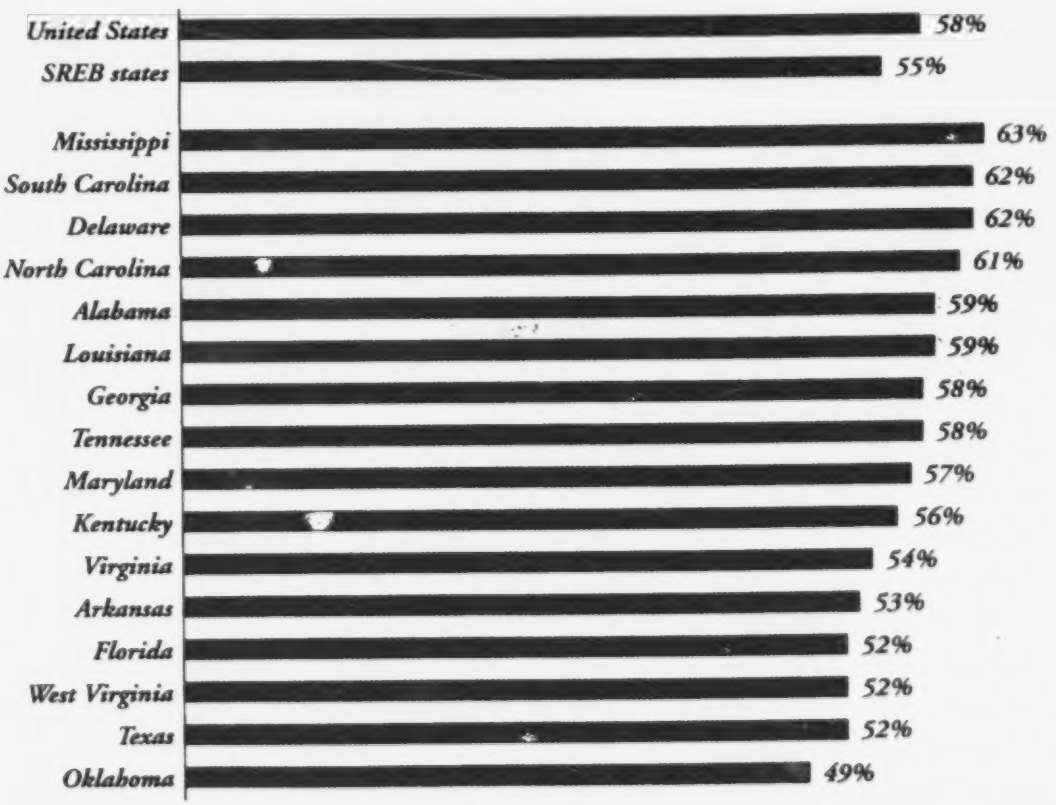
Students going to college

More than half (55 percent) of the high school graduates in 2000 in the SREB states were enrolled in college the next fall. Nationwide, almost 58 percent of graduates attended college the fall after graduation. Eight SREB states (Alabama, Delaware, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina and Tennessee) were at or above the national average. Ten SREB states (Arkansas, Florida, Kentucky, Louisiana,

College Enrollment* Rates of Recent High School Graduates, 2000



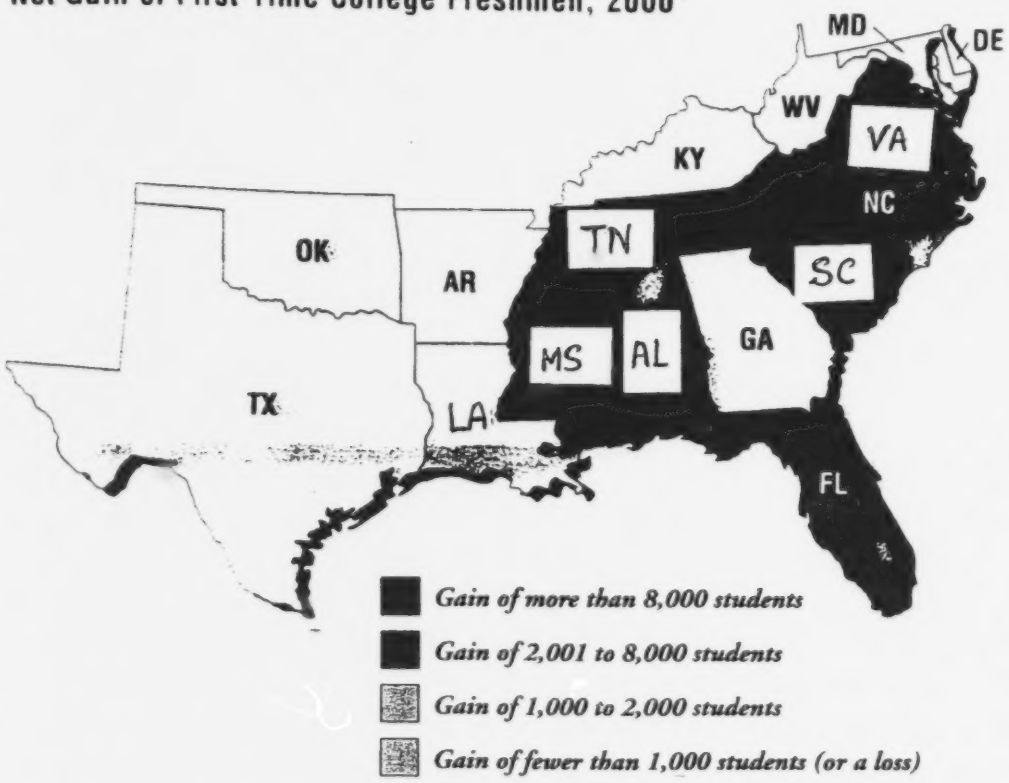
* Includes universities, four-year and two-year colleges, and degree-granting technical institutes or colleges.

Source: National Center for Education Statistics

North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and West Virginia) increased their college-enrollment rates in the late 1990s, while the national average declined slightly.

The enrollment rate among the traditional college-age group of 18- to 24-year-olds was lower in the SREB states (29 percent) than in the nation (32 percent) in 1999. These rates were higher than they were in the early 1990s. Delaware's and North Carolina's enrollment rates for this age group were higher than the national average. Only three SREB states (Delaware, Maryland and North Carolina) were in the top half of states with the highest enrollment rates of 18- to 24-year-olds. The college enrollment rate in the SREB region for adults between the ages of 25 and 34 was 7.6 percent, compared with 8.4 percent in the nation. Almost 61 percent of the SREB region's college students in 1999 were under age 25. Nationwide, the figure was 59 percent.

Net Gain of First-Time College Freshmen, 2000*



* Net gain indicates that the number of first-time freshmen enrolling from out of state is greater than the number of in-state residents who leave to become first-time freshmen in other states.

Source: National Center for Education Statistics

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Student movement from state to state

The SREB region is a "net importer" of college students: More first-time freshmen come to SREB states to attend colleges than leave to attend colleges in states outside of the region. All SREB states except Maryland and Texas were net importers of first-time freshmen in 2000. SREB states also had higher percentages of students who attended colleges in their home states than did other states nationwide. In 2000, almost 88 percent of first-time freshmen in the SREB states attended colleges in their home states. The national average was almost 85 percent.

Five of the nation's top 10 universities in attracting Freshman Merit Scholars are in the SREB states: University of Texas at Austin; University of Florida; Rice University in Texas; University of Oklahoma Norman Campus; and Texas A&M University.

Students at four-year and two-year colleges

College enrollments increased in nearly all SREB states and in the nation from 1994 to 2000. In the SREB states there were an additional 353,400 students — an increase of almost 8 percent.

Enrollment in the SREB region's two-year colleges rose by almost 8 percent from 1994 to 2000, compared with a national increase of more than 8 percent. Enrollment in four-year colleges and universities rose by more than 8 percent in the SREB region and by about 7 percent nationwide. Florida's increase of more than 23 percent was more than twice the growth rate in any other SREB state and was the third-highest increase among states nationwide.

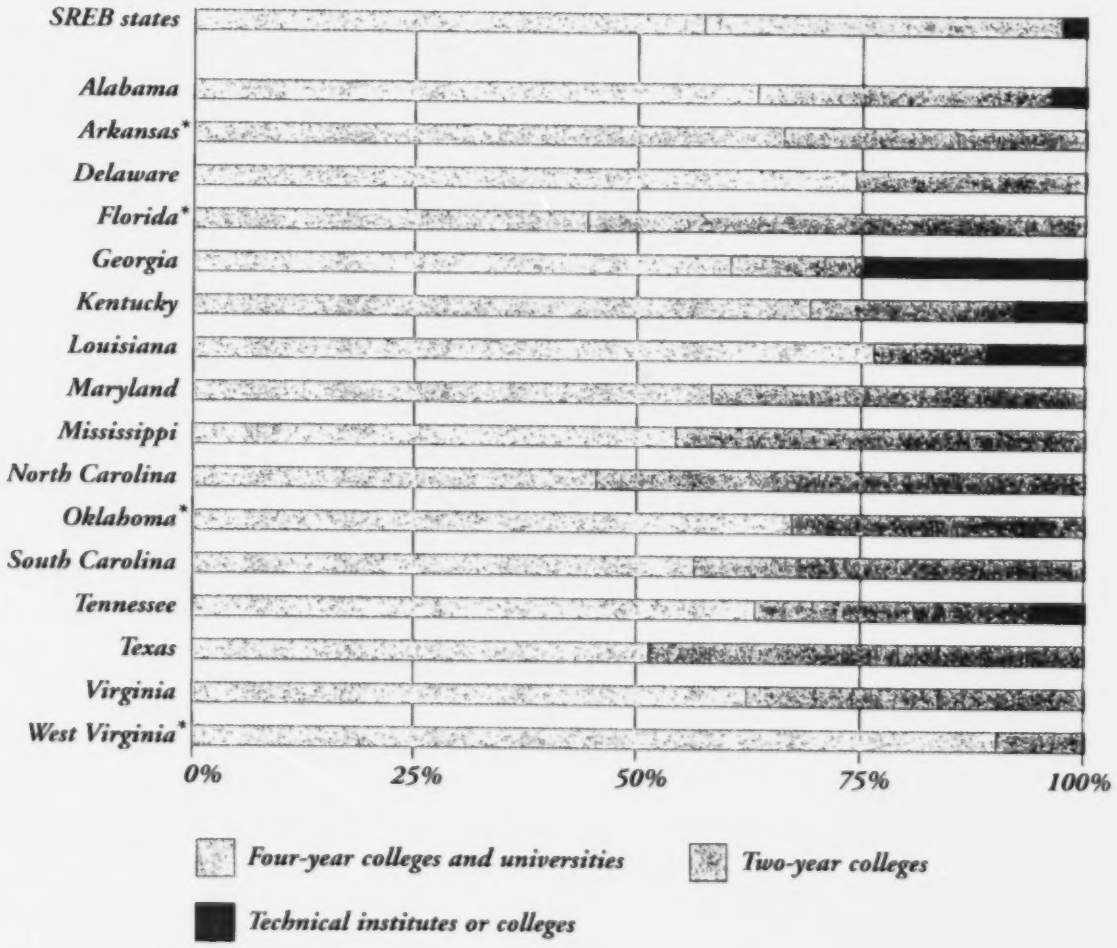
Two-year colleges enrolled 38 percent of all college students, 44 percent of undergraduates and 48 percent of first-time freshmen in the SREB region in 2000. These proportions were essentially the same as they were six years earlier, except for the percentage of first-time freshmen at two-year colleges. That percentage increased by more than three percentage points. The relative stability regionwide cloaked considerable variation among the states. Ten SREB states (Arkansas, Delaware, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee and Texas) had higher percentages of undergraduate students at two-year colleges in 2000 than six years earlier. In other SREB states, the percentages decreased dramatically. The percentages in Alabama, Florida,

Maryland and Oklahoma were four to five percentage points lower in 2000 than in 1994. In Florida, the change represented a shift of 32,400 undergraduates from two-year to four-year colleges.

Yet Florida remains one of only two SREB states (North Carolina is the other) with more than 50 percent of full-time-equivalent students in two-year colleges.

Almost 97 percent of students at two-year colleges in the SREB states attended public colleges; nearly 75 percent of students at four-year

Percent Distribution of Full-Time-Equivalent Enrollment, *SREB States, 2002*



* Enrollment in technical institutes or colleges not reported.

Source: SREB-State Data Exchange

colleges or universities attended public colleges or universities. Women accounted for almost 59 percent of all students at two-year colleges in 2000 — about the same percentage as in 1994. Almost 48 percent of first-time freshmen were at two-year colleges in 2000, up from about 44 percent in 1994. The percentage of first-time freshmen at two-year colleges nationwide decreased from almost 48 percent in 1994 to almost 45 percent in 2000.

Enrollments at private or independent four-year colleges and universities in the SREB states and in the nation increased faster than at public four-year colleges and universities. Public four-year colleges in the SREB states gained 105,600 students between 1994 and 2000 — for a total of more than 2.2 million in 2000. During that same time, enrollment at private colleges increased by 119,400 — for a total of almost 754,000. Higher percentages of undergraduate and graduate students in the SREB region attended private colleges and universities. The shift at the graduate level was the most striking. Almost 75 percent of all graduate students in the SREB region attended public universities in 2000 — down from almost 79 percent in 1994. Higher percentages of students in professional programs such as law and medicine attended public universities in 2000 than in 1994.

Undergraduate students made up 87 percent of the college students in the SREB region in 2000, and 85 percent of them attended public colleges and universities. From 1994 to 2000, undergraduate enrollment increased by about 8 percent both nationally and regionally. In 2000, first-time freshmen accounted for about 20 percent of undergraduates in the SREB states -- up from almost 17 percent in 1994.

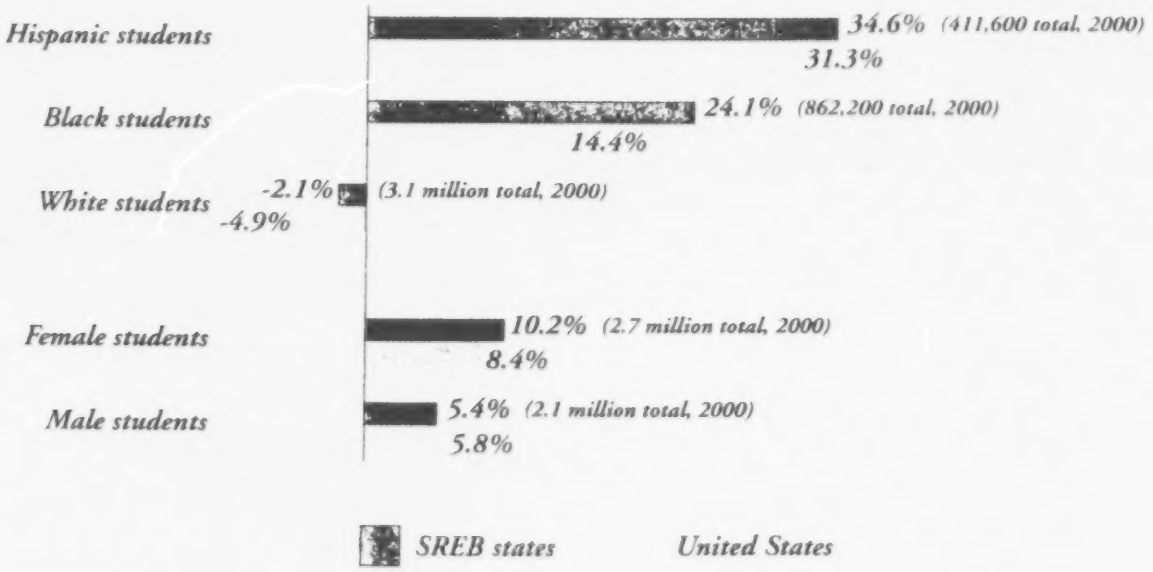
Part-time students

Part-time students made up 27 percent of all students at four-year colleges and universities and nearly 60 percent of all students at two-year colleges in SREB states in 2000. Part-time students accounted for lower percentages of total enrollment in 2000 than in 1994. Women accounted for a slightly larger percentage of part-time students in SREB states in 2000 (almost 60 percent) than in 1994 (about 59 percent).

Female students

From 1994 to 2000, the number of women enrolling in colleges and universities increased by almost 10 percent in the SREB region and by almost 9 percent in the nation. Women made up 57 percent of the SREB region's students at four-year and two-year colleges in 2000 — 57 percent of undergraduates, almost 59 percent of graduate students and about 45 percent of students in professional programs. The percentages of women at the undergraduate and graduate levels were higher in the SREB states than in the nation. However, the percentage of women in professional programs (such as law and medicine) was nearly two percentage points higher in the nation than in the SREB states. If the percentage of women in these programs continues to increase as fast as it has, women soon will outnumber men in professional programs as well as in undergraduate and graduate education. College enrollment of men has increased more slowly — by almost 6 percent in the nation and by more than 5 percent in the SREB states.

Percent Change in College Enrollment, 1994 to 2000



Source: National Center for Education Statistics

Black students

The number of black students in the SREB region increased much more than did total enrollment. Enrollment of black students increased by about 24 percent — almost 167,200 additional students in the region — between 1994 and 2000, while total enrollment increased by only about 8 percent. The 862,200 black students in the SREB states in 2000 accounted for almost 19 percent of the total enrollment in colleges and universities — up from 16 percent in 1994. Almost 20 percent of undergraduate students and 15 percent of graduate students were black. In professional programs, the proportion of black students reached almost 10 percent in the SREB region by 2000. Historically black colleges and universities enrolled a smaller percentage of all black students in 2000 — almost 24 percent, compared with about 29 percent in 1994. (In the mid-1970s the figure was nearly 39 percent.) About 64 percent of black students were women in the SREB states and in the nation.

White enrollment decreased by about 5 percent nationwide and by about 2 percent in the SREB region between 1994 and 2000. The numbers of white men and of white women in college both decreased between 1994 and 2000. The decline in white students contributed to black students' increased representation in total enrollment.

College Enrollment Rates of 18- to 24-Year-Olds by Racial/Ethnic Group, *United States, 2000*

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census

Hispanic students

The numbers of Hispanic students in college increased rapidly in the SREB region (nearly 35 percent) and in the nation (more than 31 percent) between 1994 and 2000. Almost 1.4 million Hispanic students attended the nation's colleges and universities in 2000 — almost 10 percent of the total enrollment. More than 411,600 Hispanic students attended colleges and universities in the SREB region, with large concentrations in Florida (almost 17 percent of total enrollment) and Texas (almost 25 percent of enrollment). More than half (almost 53 percent) of the Hispanic students in the SREB states were at two-year colleges, compared with more than 58 percent of Hispanic students nationwide. Women accounted for more than 57 percent of Hispanic students nationwide and in the SREB region.

Despite these gains, the college-going rate of Hispanic 18- to 24-year-olds (22 percent) lagged behind the rates for blacks (30 percent) and for whites (39 percent) in 2000.

Students in health professions

In the SREB region and in the nation, enrollments in M.D. programs decreased by less than 1 percent between 1997 and 2002. Almost 21,100 students were enrolled in M.D. programs in the SREB region in 2002. Women accounted for a greater percentage of these students in 2002 (44 percent) than in 1997 (40 percent). Enrollment in D.O. programs (osteopathic medicine) in the SREB region grew by almost 31 percent — to almost 2,100 students in 2002.

The percentages of black students entering M.D. programs declined both in the nation and in the SREB states between 1997 and 2002. In 1997, black students accounted for 7.4 percent of the nation's and 9.4 percent of the SREB region's entering M.D. students. By 2002, the percentages had declined to 7.1 percent nationally and 8.4 percent regionally. Black students accounted for 3.8 percent of students entering osteopathic medicine programs in the nation and 3 percent in the SREB states in 2002. The national figure was lower than it was in 1997, but the regional figure was up slightly.

Table 17

Estimated College-Enrollment Rates of Recent High School Graduates[1]

	Estimated Percent of Recent High School Graduates in College[2]					
		Change (in percentage points)		National Rank[4]		
	Fall 2000	1996 to 1998	1998 to 2000	1996	1998	2000
United States	57.6	1.2	-0.2			
SREB states	55.3	1.8	1.0			
SREB states as a percentage of nation[3]	96.1					
Alabama	58.6	0.7	-2.3	12	12	21
Arkansas	52.7	2.6	1.6	45	41	38
Delaware	61.8	1.8	-3.0	9	6	12
Florida	52.4	1.7	2.6	46	44	39
Georgia	57.7	2.0	-0.4	21	20	25
Kentucky	55.6	-1.3	3.4	28	38	29
Louisiana	58.5	2.5	1.6	25	24	22
Maryland	56.5	0.6	-0.1	22	25	28
Mississippi	62.5	-0.4	-2.1	5	7	10
North Carolina	61.1	4.9	4.8	36	26	13
Oklahoma	49.4	0.2	0.2	44	46	45
South Carolina	62.0	6.1	2.2	26	14	11
Tennessee	57.6	4.5	2.5	39	30	26
Texas	52.1	1.2	0.4	40	40	41
Virginia	54.1	1.4	-0.3	30	31	33
West Virginia	52.1	1.4	1.1	43	43	40

[1] The rate for each state is calculated based on the number of state residents who graduated from high school within the previous 12 months and enrolled as first-time freshmen at in-state or out-of-state colleges and universities that fall. This number is divided by the total number of graduates of private and public high schools in that state the previous academic year.

[2] Because of fluctuations in the reported data, these college-enrollment rates are estimated using three-year averages. For example, the 2000 rates are the averages of the 1996, 1998 and 2000 rates.

[3] Percentage of nation does not calculate from the figures shown because of rounding.

[4] Because of rounding, percentages that appear the same may not have the same national rank.

Sources: National Center for Education Statistics: *State Comparisons of Education Statistics, 1969-70 to 1996-97* (1998); *Digest of Education Statistics, 1998* (1999) and *2000* (2001) — (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office); and unpublished data.

Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education and The College Board: *Knocking at the College Door: Projections of High School Graduates by State, 1996-2012* (Boulder, Colo.: Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, 1998).

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Table 18
Estimated College-Enrollment Rates by Age[1]

	Percent of Age Group Enrolled in College[2]					
	18 to 24 Years			25 to 34 Years		
	Fall		National Rank[3],	Fall		National Rank[3],
	1993	1999	1999	1993	1999	1999
United States	30.2	32.1		8.0	8.4	
SREB states	27.8	29.3		7.2	7.6	
Alabama	31.3	31.2	31	7.5	7.1	40
Arkansas	25.2	28.6	40	5.3	6.3	48
Delaware	37.0	40.0	7	7.6	7.7	31
Florida	27.6	29.5	37	7.5	8.6	20
Georgia	25.2	25.6	49	5.8	6.2	50
Kentucky	27.5	27.6	44	7.4	7.2	38
Louisiana	26.9	28.4	42	6.7	7.6	32
Maryland	28.7	31.9	25	8.5	8.7	19
Mississippi	26.1	29.0	38	5.8	6.3	49
North Carolina	29.7	32.5	23	7.1	7.6	33
Oklahoma	30.1	31.3	29	9.4	9.2	15
South Carolina	26.3	28.6	39	6.0	6.0	51
Tennessee	27.1	29.8	36	7.0	7.1	41
Texas	27.4	27.6	45	7.8	8.1	27
Virginia	28.3	31.3	28	7.0	7.6	34
West Virginia	29.2	31.0	32	6.4	6.4	47

[1] "College" includes only two-year or four-year institutions that offer associate's degrees or higher. The population data upon which these rates are based include all people living in a state more than six months a year, including college students. The enrollment counts include all students enrolled in a state, regardless of their home states.

[2] Includes students enrolled full time or part time.

[3] Because of rounding, percentages that appear the same may not have the same national rank.

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Table 18
continued

Percent of Age Group Enrolled in College[2]					
35 and Older			18 and Older		
Fall		National Rank[3],	Fall		National Rank[3],
1993	1999	1999	1993	1999	1999
2.1	1.9		7.2	7.0	
1.8	1.6		6.6	6.3	
1.8	1.6	35	7.3	6.5	35
1.2	1.3	46	5.3	5.8	47
2.1	2.0	18	8.0	7.7	15
1.6	1.5	38	5.7	5.7	49
1.4	1.3	50	5.9	5.6	50
1.7	1.4	42	6.5	6.0	44
1.5	1.3	43	6.5	6.6	34
2.4	2.2	13	7.1	6.8	26
1.3	1.5	39	6.2	6.5	36
1.8	1.7	31	6.9	6.7	33
2.4	1.8	26	7.7	7.1	21
1.7	1.3	44	6.3	5.9	46
1.7	1.3	45	6.3	6.0	42
2.1	1.6	32	7.2	6.7	31
2.1	2.1	15	6.9	7.0	23
1.7	1.3	47	6.3	5.9	45

United States
SREB states
Alabama
Arkansas
Delaware
Florida
Georgia
Kentucky
Louisiana
Maryland
Mississippi
North Carolina
Oklahoma
South Carolina
Tennessee
Texas
Virginia
West Virginia

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Sources: U.S. Bureau of the Census: "Estimates of the Population of the United States, Regions, Divisions and States by Age Groups and Sex: Annual Time Series, July 1, 1990, to July 1, 1995" (1996) and "Population Estimates for the United States and States by Single Year of Age and Sex: July 1, 1999" (2000) — (www.census.gov).

National Center for Education Statistics, unpublished data.

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Table 19
Age Distribution of College Students

	Percent of Total Students, Fall 1999				
	Under 18	18 to 24	25 to 34	35 and Older	Age Unknown
United States	2.6	56.5	21.6	17.6	1.8
SREB states	2.3	58.4	21.6	16.5	1.2
Alabama	1.7	61.5	19.6	15.8	1.4
Arkansas	4.2	62.5	17.9	15.1	0.3
Delaware	2.2	59.5	18.6	16.5	3.2
Florida	2.4	53.3	23.7	18.7	2.0
Georgia	1.2	59.3	22.4	14.2	3.1
Kentucky	1.3	61.6	21.4	15.3	0.5
Louisiana	3.1	61.8	19.7	13.0	2.4
Maryland	1.2	52.5	24.5	21.4	0.4
Mississippi	1.0	65.8	17.8	15.1	0.3
North Carolina	2.8	58.3	21.3	16.5	1.1
Oklahoma	0.8	60.0	21.4	17.5	0.3
South Carolina	3.5	61.2	18.3	14.5	2.5
Tennessee	1.3	61.3	21.8	15.0	0.6
Texas	2.7	58.6	22.7	15.5	0.6
Virginia	3.2	55.8	21.0	19.4	0.5
West Virginia	5.5	62.6	16.3	14.8	0.7

Source: National Center for Education Statistics, unpublished data.

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Table 19
continued

Percent of Total Students, Fall 1993					
Under 18	18 to 24	25 to 34	35 and Older	Age Unknown	
1.7	54.8	23.6	18.3	1.6	United States
1.7	57.3	23.3	17.3	0.4	SREB states
2.0	61.1	20.6	15.7	0.6	Alabama
2.2	64.2	18.9	14.4	0.3	Arkansas
2.3	60.2	20.9	15.9	0.6	Delaware
2.7	52.5	25.4	18.9	0.5	Florida
1.0	61.5	23.1	14.0	0.4	Georgia
1.1	59.4	23.1	16.4	0.1	Kentucky
1.1	61.8	21.8	14.6	0.7	Louisiana
0.7	49.0	28.4	21.6	0.3	Maryland
1.2	64.9	18.2	13.2	2.5	Mississippi
1.8	60.3	21.5	16.0	0.4	North Carolina
0.8	54.2	24.0	20.8	0.2	Oklahoma
1.9	61.0	20.0	16.5	0.6	South Carolina
1.2	58.6	22.9	17.2	0.1	Tennessee
1.5	55.8	24.8	17.8	0.1	Texas
2.4	55.7	22.9	18.4	0.6	Virginia
1.9	62.9	17.3	17.8	0.1	West Virginia

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Table 20
Migration of First-Time Freshmen

	Percent of All First-Time Freshmen Attending College in a State Who Are From That State		Percent of Home State's First-Time Freshmen Attending College in Home State		Net Gain or Loss of First-Time Freshmen[1]	
	Fall 1994	Fall 2000	Fall 1994	Fall 2000	Fall 1994	Fall 2000
United States[2]	82.7	82.4	84.2	84.6	36,440	61,409
SREB states[3]	82.5	83.8	87.3	87.8	1,945	1,847
Alabama	82.4	82.7	92.9	90.5	4,685	3,536
Arkansas	83.2	86.4	85.5	88.5	450	524
Delaware	58.9	55.1	73.8	69.5	1,398	1,452
Florida	81.6	81.2	84.5	89.6	2,386	10,043
Georgia	84.5	85.7	87.7	86.5	2,162	587
Kentucky	84.2	83.8	88.5	87.3	1,394	1,301
Louisiana	82.3	88.8	87.2	91.3	1,768	1,209
Maryland	76.3	77.3	70.4	66.5	-2,707	-5,663
Mississippi	86.4	85.9	91.2	93.4	1,352	2,401
North Carolina	76.5	80.6	92.0	91.9	8,687	8,302
Oklahoma	88.7	85.0	90.4	90.3	548	1,944
South Carolina	82.5	80.4	88.4	88.0	1,906	2,706
Tennessee	78.9	76.8	84.8	84.0	2,371	3,671
Texas	90.4	93.1	92.1	91.9	2,392	-2,251
Virginia	72.9	74.0	80.1	80.7	4,045	4,389
West Virginia	74.2	73.3	84.9	82.7	1,983	1,750

[1] The net gain or loss for each state is the number of first-time freshmen entering the state to attend college minus those leaving the state to attend college.

[2] The net gain for the United States is the number of first-time freshmen coming to U.S. colleges from foreign countries and territories, such as Puerto Rico.

[3] The net gain for the SREB region is the median SREB state's net gain. It is not a count of net migration into and out of the region.

Sources: National Center for Education Statistics: *Digest of Education Statistics, 1994* (1994) and *2002* (2003) — (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office).

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Table 21

Total Enrollment in Higher Education

	Fall 2000	Percent Change				Percent in Public Colleges	
		Total		Public			
		1994 to 2000	1998 to 2000	1994 to 2000	1998 to 2000	1994	2000
United States	15,298,814	7.5	5.4	5.9	5.3	77.9	76.7
SREB states	4,806,457	7.9	4.6	5.6	4.0	84.8	83.0
SREB states as a percentage of nation	31.4						
Alabama	233,962	1.9	8.2	0.4	8.8	90.0	88.7
Arkansas	115,172	19.6	1.2	18.9	-0.5	88.9	88.4
Delaware	43,897	-0.7	-5.1	-5.9	-8.5	82.2	77.9
Florida	707,684	11.6	7.0	5.5	4.7	83.3	78.7
Georgia	346,204	12.2	6.9	11.4	8.6	79.0	78.5
Kentucky	188,341	3.2	4.3	0.3	3.8	83.0	80.7
Louisiana	223,800	9.9	1.2	8.1	-0.4	86.0	84.5
Maryland	273,745	2.8	3.2	0.0	2.2	84.0	81.8
Mississippi	137,389	13.7	3.7	15.6	3.7	89.7	91.2
North Carolina	404,652	9.5	4.5	8.5	4.9	82.2	81.4
Oklahoma	178,016	-3.9	-0.3	-5.0	-1.3	87.3	86.3
South Carolina	185,931	7.4	2.5	4.7	2.0	85.8	83.6
Tennessee	263,910	8.6	5.0	5.8	4.7	78.8	76.7
Texas	1,033,973	8.3	5.7	6.4	5.6	88.3	86.7
Virginia	381,893	7.8	3.2	7.0	2.7	82.8	82.2
West Virginia	87,888	0.2	-0.2	0.0	-0.2	86.8	86.6

Sources: National Center for Education Statistics: *State Comparisons of Education Statistics, 1969-70 to 1996-97* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1998) and unpublished data.

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Table 22
Freshman Merit Scholars

National Rank[1], 2002-03		Number, 2002-03	Percent Increase, 1997-98 to 2002-03
	Total	8,073	9.4
	Total of top 10	2,090	19.0
1	Harvard University (Massachusetts)	396	
2	University of Texas at Austin	266	
3	Stanford University (California)	223	
4	University of Chicago (Illinois)	189	
5	University of Florida	186	
6	Yale University (Connecticut)	180	
7	Rice University (Texas)	169	
8	University of Southern California	163	
9	University of Oklahoma Norman Campus	162	
10	Texas A&M University	156	
	Total in top 100	6,758	9.6
	Total to SREB institutions ranked in top 100	2,294	1.3
	SREB institutions as a percentage of the top 100	33.9	
12	University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill	143	
15	Vanderbilt University (Tennessee)	129	
19	Georgia Institute of Technology	100	
22	Duke University (North Carolina)	98	
35	University of Kentucky	53	
36	Johns Hopkins University (Maryland)	52	
36	Tulane University (Louisiana)	52	
36	University of Maryland, College Park	52	

[1] Rankings based on SREB analysis.

Source: National Merit Scholarship Corp., Chronicle of Higher Education (April 4, 2003).

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Table 22
continued

National Rank[1], 2002-03		Number, 2002-03
39	University of Tulsa (Oklahoma)	51
47	University of Georgia	48
50	Emory University (Georgia)	47
54	University of Alabama	42
58	Baylor University (Texas)	40
60	Louisiana State University and A&M College	37
60	University of Arkansas, Main Campus	37
62	University of Virginia	36
64	Clemson University (South Carolina)	35
64	Mississippi State University	35
71	University of South Carolina–Columbia	32
78	Washington and Lee University (Virginia)	28
81	Auburn University (Alabama)	27
82	Furman University (South Carolina)	26
83	North Carolina State University	25
83	University of Central Florida	25
87	University of Richmond (Virginia)	23
88	Virginia Tech	22
93	Florida State University	20
93	University of Miami (Florida)	20
93	University of Mississippi	20

Table 23
Enrollment in Two-Year Colleges

	Fall 2000	Percent Change 1994 to 2000	Percent Change 1998 to 2000	Percent in Public Colleges 1994	Percent in Public Colleges 2000	Percent Women 1994	Percent Women 2000
United States	5,948,431	8.2	8.0	96.0	95.8	58.0	57.0
SREB states	1,839,291	7.5	5.2	97.6	96.6	58.8	58.6
SREB states as a percentage of nation	30.9						
Alabama	71,200	-13.0	4.6	98.3	98.9	57.4	58.2
Arkansas	34,042	59.0	-1.4	98.4	95.6	62.4	62.8
Delaware	12,169	7.2	-6.2	100.0	98.8	61.2	61.4
Florida	334,928	1.0	2.2	98.5	95.2	59.2	59.2
Georgia	108,597	17.2	16.3	93.3	96.0	59.7	58.9
Kentucky	54,202	8.8	19.0	91.0	89.5	65.3	62.7
Louisiana	45,258	55.0	4.0	95.9	93.3	64.3	56.9
Maryland	104,232	-7.4	-1.3	99.0	99.2	61.5	61.9
Mississippi	62,256	19.8	4.8	98.0	98.6	59.4	60.3
North Carolina	167,795	12.1	7.6	98.3	99.3	60.6	60.3
Oklahoma	58,509	-12.8	-6.3	96.0	99.4	58.2	57.4
South Carolina	69,625	11.2	5.6	97.6	98.0	58.6	59.8
Tennessee	90,633	13.2	12.1	96.5	94.9	59.7	59.2
Texas	472,902	11.1	6.1	98.6	97.3	55.6	55.9
Virginia	144,822	7.1	4.1	96.6	95.3	58.5	58.0
West Virginia	8,121	0.7	-2.2	89.4	76.0	66.8	64.0

Sources: National Center for Education Statistics: *State Comparisons of Education Statistics, 1969-70 to 1996-97* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1998) and unpublished data.

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Table 23
continued

Percent of First-Time Freshmen		Percent of Total Enrollment in Higher Education		Percent of Undergraduate Enrollment		
1994	2000	1994	2000	1994	2000	
47.7	44.8	38.6	38.9	45.0	45.3	**United States**
44.3	47.6	38.4	38.3	44.2	44.0	**SREB states**
54.2	43.9	35.7	30.4	40.4	35.4	**Alabama**
25.4	39.1	22.2	29.6	24.6	32.6	**Arkansas**
34.6	24.6	25.7	27.7	29.7	32.1	**Delaware**
56.5	55.1	52.3	47.3	58.9	53.8	**Florida**
45.0	45.7	30.0	31.4	35.1	36.6	**Georgia**
37.0	40.9	27.3	28.8	31.5	33.0	**Kentucky**
17.2	36.8	14.3	20.2	16.9	23.6	**Louisiana**
54.1	46.5	42.3	38.1	51.0	47.0	**Maryland**
65.6	68.1	43.0	45.3	48.1	50.5	**Mississippi**
34.5	44.0	40.5	41.5	45.7	46.8	**North Carolina**
51.8	44.3	36.3	32.9	42.1	37.3	**Oklahoma**
43.2	42.2	36.2	37.4	42.3	43.1	**South Carolina**
37.1	37.7	33.0	34.3	37.9	39.3	**Tennessee**
51.0	60.5	44.6	45.7	51.1	52.2	**Texas**
30.8	30.8	38.2	37.9	45.0	44.5	**Virginia**
16.5	14.6	9.2	9.2	10.8	10.6	**West Virginia**

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Table 24
Enrollment in Four-Year Colleges and Universities

	Fall 2000	Percent Change				Percent in Public Colleges	
		Total		Public			
		1994 to 2000	1998 to 2000	1994 to 2000	1998 to 2000	1994	2000
United States	9,350,383	7.1	3.9	4.1	2.8	66.5	64.6
SREB states	2,967,166	8.2	4.2	5.0	3.2	76.9	74.6
SREB states as a percentage of nation	31.7						
Alabama	162,762	10.2	9.8	8.7	10.9	85.4	84.2
Arkansas	81,130	8.3	2.4	7.3	1.6	86.2	85.3
Delaware	31,728	-3.4	-4.7	-11.2	-9.5	76.0	69.9
Florida	372,756	23.2	11.8	18.4	9.0	66.5	63.9
Georgia	237,607	10.0	3.1	6.4	4.2	72.9	70.5
Kentucky	134,139	1.0	-0.6	-2.7	-1.8	80.0	77.1
Louisiana	178,542	2.4	0.5	-0.1	-1.1	84.4	82.3
Maryland	169,513	10.3	6.3	7.3	5.1	73.1	71.0
Mississippi	75,133	9.0	2.9	11.3	2.6	83.4	85.2
North Carolina	236,857	7.8	2.3	4.0	2.4	71.2	68.7
Oklahoma	119,507	1.2	3.0	-1.8	0.0	82.4	79.9
South Carolina	116,306	5.3	0.7	-0.1	-1.2	79.1	75.0
Tennessee	173,277	6.4	1.7	2.0	-0.8	70.1	67.2
Texas	561,071	6.1	5.3	3.0	5.0	80.1	77.8
Virginia	237,071	8.3	2.6	8.2	1.6	74.2	74.1
West Virginia	79,767	0.1	0.0	1.5	0.3	86.5	87.7

Sources: National Center for Education Statistics: *State Comparisons of Education Statistics, 1969-70 to 1996-97* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1998) and unpublished data.

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Table 25

Enrollment in Predominantly Black and Historically Black Colleges[1]

	Predominantly Black Colleges			Historically Black Colleges		
		Percent Change			Percent Change	
	Fall 2000	1994 to 2000	1998 to 2000	Fall 2000	1994 to 2000	1998 to 2000
United States	384,966	-12.6	-14.8	272,482	-1.7	0.7
SREB states	285,608	4.8	-2.7	246,102	0.7	0.9
SREB states as a percentage of nation	74.2			90.3		
Alabama	26,025	-6.4	0.7	31,301	15.0	3.9
Arkansas	4,273	-17.4	1.4	4,088	-20.9	-3.0
Delaware	3,103	-8.2	-1.7	3,103	-8.2	-1.7
Florida	19,105	24.5	7.9	17,843	22.8	6.3
Georgia	42,517	17.0	-5.1	21,728	-3.3	-1.7
Kentucky	2,254	NA	-2.1	2,254	-12.1	-2.1
Louisiana	28,149	-0.3	-4.2	25,090	-11.1	-2.0
Maryland	37,469	4.4	-11.2	18,156	7.0	0.1
Mississippi	17,947	20.3	-10.2	14,865	1.8	0.2
North Carolina	38,696	16.5	18.3	30,351	-0.1	1.0
Oklahoma	2,826	-17.1	-12.6	2,826	-17.1	-12.6
South Carolina	14,582	40.4	-2.1	11,883	19.8	1.0
Tennessee	13,005	-32.2	-23.4	12,238	-2.9	2.8
Texas	16,472	-11.6	7.8	24,084	-4.4	4.1
Virginia	19,185	-7.5	-7.7	18,820	-9.2	-2.4
West Virginia	NA	NA	NA	7,472	4.8	3.5

"NA" indicates not applicable. There was no institution of this type in the state in at least one of the years.

[1] Predominantly black institutions are those in which black students account for more than 50 percent of the total enrollment. Historically black institutions are those founded prior to 1964 as institutions for black students. Historically black institutions are included with predominantly black institutions if, and only if, black students make up more than 50 percent of their current enrollment.

Source: National Center for Education Statistics, unpublished data.

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Table 26
Full-Time-Equivalent Enrollment in Public Colleges and Universities

	Enrollment, 2001-02 SREB Categories of Colleges and Universities[1]								
	Four-Year							All Two-Year Colleges	All Technical Institutes or Colleges
	1	2	3	4	5	6	All[2]		
SREB states[2]	677,742	298,303	485,222	201,567	108,198	81,882	1,852,914	1,307,277	106,482
Alabama	50,205	5,036	21,763	17,315	10,542	2,049	106,910	55,941	6,016
Arkansas	NA	14,213	25,648	NA	11,280	5,133	56,274	28,665	—
Delaware	18,553	NA	NA	2,890	NA	NA	21,443	7,702	NA
Florida	102,437	72,069	27,785	NA	2,918	749	205,958	258,145	—
Georgia	52,082	17,384	20,565	26,711	21,240	5,535	143,517	35,956	61,666
Kentucky	18,868	13,944	35,332	17,318	NA	2,017	87,480	29,412	10,676
Louisiana	30,764	27,614	27,353	33,594	13,011	NA	132,335	22,684	18,312
Maryland	28,768	9,287	14,319	26,427	3,112	1,644	83,558	59,905	NA
Mississippi	14,644	25,582	6,218	6,438	4,856	NA	57,738	49,372	NA
North Carolina	44,472	11,687	64,769	14,072	3,120	7,626	145,747	179,413	NA
Oklahoma	39,207	NA	11,016	6,497	16,506	4,628	77,854	38,783	—
South Carolina	32,939	NA	5,122	13,817	9,463	10,827	72,167	56,613	NA
Tennessee	24,002	17,035	43,080	13,627	5,555	NA	103,298	49,677	9,812
Texas	158,144	32,724	146,754	13,220	2,764	8,258	361,863	343,856	NA
Virginia	42,607	51,729	23,099	9,642	3,831	9,591	140,498	84,963	NA
West Virginia	20,049	NA	12,399	NA	NA	23,824	56,273	6,191	—

[1] SREB classifies institutions into multiple categories. See page 213.

[2] Totals may not equal the sums of the figures shown because of rounding.

"NA" indicates not applicable. There was no institution of this type in the state.

"—" indicates data not available.

Note: Full-time-equivalent enrollments (FTE) are calculated according to the following procedures: first, undergraduate credit-hour FTE equals estimated annual undergraduate credit-hours divided by 30 for semester systems or 45 for quarter systems; second, undergraduate contact-hour FTE equals estimated annual undergraduate contact-hours divided by 900; third, total undergraduate FTE equals the sum of undergraduate credit-hour and contact-hour FTE; and fourth, graduate FTE (including law students) equals estimated annual graduate credit-hours divided by 24 for semester systems or 36 for quarter systems.

Source: SREB-State Data Exchange.

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Table 26
continued

Percent Distribution, 2001-02 SREB Categories of Colleges and Universities[1]									
Four-Year						All[2]	All Two-Year Colleges	All Technical Institutes or Colleges	
1	2	3	4	5	6				
20.7	9.1	14.9	6.2	3.3	2.5	56.7	40.0	3.3	SREB states[2]
29.7	3.0	12.9	10.3	6.2	1.2	63.3	33.1	3.6	Alabama
NA	16.7	30.2	NA	13.3	6.0	66.3	33.7	—	Arkansas
63.7	NA	NA	9.9	NA	NA	73.6	26.4	NA	Delaware
22.1	15.5	6.0	NA	0.6	0.2	44.4	55.6	—	Florida
21.6	7.2	8.5	11.1	8.8	2.3	59.5	14.9	25.6	Georgia
14.8	10.9	27.7	13.6	NA	1.6	68.6	23.1	8.4	Kentucky
17.7	15.9	15.8	19.4	7.5	NA	76.3	13.1	10.6	Louisiana
20.1	6.5	10.0	18.4	2.2	1.1	58.2	41.8	NA	Maryland
13.7	23.9	5.8	6.0	4.5	NA	53.9	46.1	NA	Mississippi
13.7	3.6	19.9	4.3	1.0	2.3	44.8	55.2	NA	North Carolina
33.6	NA	9.4	5.6	14.2	4.0	66.7	33.3	—	Oklahoma
25.6	NA	4.0	10.7	7.3	8.4	56.0	44.0	NA	South Carolina
14.7	10.5	26.5	8.4	3.4	NA	63.5	30.5	6.0	Tennessee
22.4	4.6	20.8	1.9	0.4	1.2	51.3	48.7	NA	Texas
18.9	22.9	10.2	4.3	1.7	4.3	62.3	37.7	NA	Virginia
32.1	NA	19.9	NA	NA	38.1	90.1	9.9	—	West Virginia

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Table 27
Undergraduate Enrollment

	Fall 2000	Percent Change 1994 to 2000	Percent Change 1998 to 2000	Percent First-Time Freshmen 1994	Percent First-Time Freshmen 2000
United States	13,141,918	7.6	5.6	17.4	18.4
SREB states	4,180,509	8.1	4.7	16.7	19.8
SREB states as a percentage of nation	31.8				
Alabama	201,389	-0.5	6.3	20.5	21.6
Arkansas	104,580	19.9	0.8	18.8	21.7
Delaware	37,930	-1.0	-5.4	18.1	20.1
Florida	623,071	10.7	6.2	12.7	17.6
Georgia	296,980	12.7	7.5	22.4	22.8
Kentucky	164,183	3.8	5.9	18.3	20.8
Louisiana	191,517	11.0	1.2	17.9	23.7
Maryland	221,952	0.6	2.5	14.4	16.0
Mississippi	123,299	14.2	3.5	23.9	24.6
North Carolina	358,912	9.5	4.5	15.7	19.3
Oklahoma	157,021	-1.4	2.1	18.6	22.3
South Carolina	161,699	9.2	3.8	19.3	20.0
Tennessee	230,376	9.0	5.7	16.2	18.8
Texas	905,649	8.8	6.0	15.3	20.1
Virginia	325,395	8.2	3.7	15.1	16.2
West Virginia	76,556	2.3	0.6	21.3	20.5

Sources: National Center for Education Statistics: *State Comparisons of Education Statistics, 1969-70 to 1996-97* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1998) and unpublished data.

National Science Foundation: WebCASPAR database system — (www.nsf.gov).

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Table 27
continued

Percent Foreign Students		Percent of Total Enrollment in Higher Education		Percent in Public Colleges		
1994	2000	1994	2000	1994	2000	
2.2	2.2	85.9	85.9	81.0	80.1	**United States**
1.6	2.0	86.9	87.0	86.3	84.8	**SREB states**
1.3	1.7	88.2	86.1	90.2	88.5	**Alabama**
2.1	1.8	90.6	90.8	88.0	87.7	**Arkansas**
1.0	1.1	86.6	86.4	85.8	81.7	**Delaware**
2.4	3.1	88.8	88.0	86.0	81.7	**Florida**
1.7	1.8	85.4	85.8	81.0	81.0	**Georgia**
1.2	1.2	86.6	87.2	83.4	81.4	**Kentucky**
1.4	1.4	84.8	85.6	88.3	86.6	**Louisiana**
2.2	2.9	82.8	81.1	89.0	87.3	**Maryland**
0.6	0.6	89.3	89.7	90.3	91.9	**Mississippi**
0.8	1.5	88.7	88.7	83.3	82.8	**North Carolina**
3.3	3.0	86.0	88.2	88.3	87.4	**Oklahoma**
0.9	1.2	85.6	87.0	84.9	83.1	**South Carolina**
1.2	1.3	87.0	87.3	79.9	78.6	**Tennessee**
1.6	2.1	87.2	87.6	90.1	88.5	**Texas**
1.2	2.2	84.9	85.2	83.2	82.9	**Virginia**
1.5	1.4	85.3	87.1	85.0	85.3	**West Virginia**

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Table 28
Graduate Enrollment

	Fall 2000	Percent Change 1994 to 2000	Percent Change 1998 to 2000	Percent First-Time Graduate Students 1994	Percent First-Time Graduate Students 1999[1]
United States	1,850,271	7.7	4.7	21.5	22.0
SREB states	530,475	6.5	4.0	20.3	22.1
SREB states as a percentage of nation	28.7				
Alabama	28,357	21.9	26.8	24.2	26.9
Arkansas	8,970	21.3	7.9	22.6	26.3
Delaware	4,904	12.2	-3.9	20.3	23.9
Florida	72,975	16.5	14.0	16.4	17.2
Georgia	39,827	12.5	7.6	23.4	26.8
Kentucky	18,928	-4.8	-7.9	15.9	17.8
Louisiana	25,833	3.7	-0.8	21.1	21.4
Maryland	47,608	14.7	7.1	18.6	18.8
Mississippi	12,344	12.4	6.6	22.2	22.8
North Carolina	38,075	8.6	5.5	24.5	27.0
Oklahoma	16,634	-25.4	-20.4	18.9	30.4
South Carolina	21,284	-5.7	-5.3	16.2	14.5
Tennessee	27,896	8.0	0.6	20.1	25.3
Texas	108,529	5.2	4.1	21.5	22.3
Virginia	48,681	3.3	-0.1	20.9	21.3
West Virginia	9,630	-16.4	-8.5	17.3	18.8

[1] Data on first-time graduate students were not collected for 2000.

Sources: National Center for Education Statistics: *State Comparisons of Education Statistics, 1969-70 to 1996-97* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1998) and unpublished data.

National Science Foundation: WebCASPAR database system — (www.nsf.gov).

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Table 28
continued

Percent Foreign Students		Percent of Total Enrollment in Higher Education		Percent in Public Colleges		
1994	2000	1994	2000	1994	2000	
10.4	12.6	12.1	12.1	62.3	58.9	**United States**
9.3	11.6	11.2	11.0	78.6	74.7	**SREB states**
8.0	7.8	10.1	12.1	93.4	94.3	**Alabama**
7.4	8.2	7.7	7.8	96.8	94.5	**Arkansas**
14.0	14.1	9.9	11.2	76.8	65.5	**Delaware**
8.4	10.2	9.9	10.3	64.4	59.5	**Florida**
8.3	11.7	11.5	11.5	77.2	70.8	**Georgia**
5.8	8.2	10.9	10.0	84.2	81.1	**Kentucky**
11.2	12.3	12.2	11.5	80.9	79.1	**Louisiana**
9.4	11.7	15.6	17.4	58.1	56.1	**Maryland**
10.1	10.2	9.1	9.0	88.2	87.4	**Mississippi**
7.7	10.3	9.5	9.4	79.8	75.8	**North Carolina**
14.1	17.2	12.0	9.3	85.3	80.4	**Oklahoma**
7.5	8.5	13.0	11.4	92.5	89.0	**South Carolina**
7.3	9.5	10.6	10.6	75.7	67.3	**Tennessee**
12.5	15.6	10.8	10.5	81.0	77.8	**Texas**
6.5	10.6	13.3	12.7	82.1	80.9	**Virginia**
6.1	9.6	13.1	11.0	96.4	94.9	**West Virginia**

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Table 29
First-Professional Enrollment[1]

	Fall 2000	Percent Change 1994 to 2000	Percent Change 1998 to 2000	Percent of Total Enrollment in Higher Education 1994	Percent of Total Enrollment in Higher Education 2000	Percent in Public Colleges 1994	Percent in Public Colleges 2000
United States	306,625	4.3	1.4	2.1	2.0	38.5	40.4
SREB states	95,473	9.7	1.4	2.0	2.0	52.1	53.0
SREB states as a percentage of nation	31.1						
Alabama	4,216	10.0	-4.2	1.7	1.8	60.4	60.2
Arkansas	1,622	-4.9	-2.2	1.8	1.4	100.0	100.0
Delaware	1,063	-20.3	-1.6	3.0	2.4	NA	NA
Florida	11,638	34.5	11.2	1.4	1.6	38.1	39.4
Georgia	9,397	-2.1	-12.2	3.1	2.7	31.6	30.9
Kentucky	5,230	15.9	5.4	2.5	2.8	63.2	57.4
Louisiana	6,450	5.7	11.6	3.0	2.9	43.3	44.4
Maryland	4,185	0.3	-0.4	1.6	1.5	80.4	81.1
Mississippi	1,746	-7.9	-1.6	1.6	1.3	63.3	74.9
North Carolina	7,665	17.5	-1.1	1.8	1.9	40.5	42.0
Oklahoma	4,361	21.7	15.0	1.9	2.4	59.1	70.0
South Carolina	2,948	24.4	-3.7	1.4	1.6	79.7	73.9
Tennessee	5,638	-2.2	1.2	2.4	2.1	50.1	48.8
Texas	19,795	3.1	-0.5	2.0	1.9	51.1	55.3
Virginia	7,817	21.8	3.9	1.8	2.0	65.9	58.4
West Virginia	1,702	23.0	11.8	1.6	1.9	100.0	100.0

"NA" indicates not applicable. There was no institution of this type in the state.

[1] Includes enrollments in chiropractic, dentistry, law, medicine, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, professional theology and veterinary medicine.

Sources: National Center for Education Statistics: *State Comparisons of Education Statistics, 1969-70 to 1996-97* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1998) and unpublished data.

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Table 29
continued

Percent Women		Percent Black		Percent Hispanic		
1994	2000	1994	2000	1994	2000	
40.7	46.6	7.2	7.2	4.6	4.6	**United States**
38.8	44.9	9.1	9.8	4.4	4.9	**SREB states**
41.2	48.7	8.9	10.7	0.5	0.9	**Alabama**
40.5	42.5	7.3	5.7	0.9	1.4	**Arkansas**
42.2	46.4	3.8	6.5	1.1	1.6	**Delaware**
42.9	49.9	9.6	9.3	11.5	13.7	**Florida**
38.1	45.0	11.5	13.8	2.3	2.3	**Georgia**
33.5	36.4	4.3	4.4	0.7	1.1	**Kentucky**
38.1	42.7	13.0	11.3	3.9	2.4	**Louisiana**
45.4	48.2	14.1	13.4	2.2	2.5	**Maryland**
32.2	42.2	6.9	8.1	0.8	0.6	**Mississippi**
39.7	46.6	10.9	12.5	1.2	1.6	**North Carolina**
37.8	46.3	3.5	5.0	2.3	2.4	**Oklahoma**
35.2	43.2	7.2	11.1	1.2	1.2	**South Carolina**
41.3	44.7	15.6	17.2	1.1	1.6	**Tennessee**
35.8	42.1	6.0	6.7	9.6	10.2	**Texas**
41.4	48.1	10.2	10.9	1.6	1.6	**Virginia**
40.8	43.8	3.2	2.2	0.9	0.6	**West Virginia**

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Table 30
Part-Time Enrollment

	Fall 2000	Percent Change 1994 to 2000	Percent Change 1998 to 2000	Percent of Enrollment in Four-Year Colleges and Universities 1994	Percent of Enrollment in Four-Year Colleges and Universities 2000	Percent of Enrollment in Two-Year Colleges 1994	Percent of Enrollment in Two-Year Colleges 2000
United States	6,302,689	3.0	5.9	30.3	27.5	63.3	62.7
SREB states	1,901,171	3.3	4.6	29.1	27.1	60.9	59.6
SREB states as a percentage of nation	30.2						
Alabama	78,827	1.6	14.3	27.7	28.1	44.8	46.6
Arkansas	36,731	25.3	-6.3	23.5	24.8	54.7	48.9
Delaware	15,545	-14.9	-16.1	30.9	24.8	64.0	63.0
Florida	342,974	3.3	5.4	36.3	33.0	67.0	65.7
Georgia	122,413	15.7	9.3	26.9	27.4	51.5	52.9
Kentucky	61,859	-2.1	6.7	28.7	27.4	50.4	46.4
Louisiana	63,854	7.9	4.5	24.8	23.0	54.9	50.5
Maryland	132,613	-6.3	0.7	40.0	37.1	71.1	66.8
Mississippi	36,682	20.6	9.0	21.6	20.3	29.9	34.5
North Carolina	152,468	13.7	7.2	22.8	20.0	56.1	62.6
Oklahoma	64,462	-14.0	-5.8	29.5	24.7	59.7	59.7
South Carolina	65,987	0.6	0.5	27.0	22.4	57.0	57.4
Tennessee	85,404	-1.8	5.7	25.0	20.4	57.8	55.2
Texas	454,779	3.4	6.0	31.5	29.5	64.3	61.2
Virginia	162,339	4.9	2.7	26.7	26.2	71.1	69.2
West Virginia	24,234	-10.8	-5.5	29.8	26.2	42.7	41.2

Sources: National Center for Education Statistics: *State Comparisons of Education Statistics, 1969-70 to 1996-97* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1998) and unpublished data.

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Table 30
continued

Percent of Undergraduate Enrollment		Percent of Graduate Enrollment		Percent in Public Colleges		Percent Women		
1994	2000	1994	2000	1994	2000	1994	2000	
41.5	39.8	59.1	56.1	84.3	85.4	59.0	58.6	**United States**
39.6	37.9	60.4	57.9	90.7	89.6	59.2	59.6	**SREB states**
31.3	30.9	60.5	58.0	95.2	95.1	57.4	58.6	**Alabama**
27.9	29.4	65.6	66.9	96.2	95.9	62.2	61.2	**Arkansas**
30.7	33.7	57.6	48.5	75.7	67.6	58.8	64.6	**Delaware**
51.8	48.2	63.9	57.1	89.6	86.7	58.8	59.2	**Florida**
33.4	34.0	47.3	50.7	88.7	88.6	59.9	60.5	**Georgia**
31.5	29.8	65.0	64.2	88.2	85.7	64.6	62.5	**Kentucky**
26.0	25.8	56.1	53.5	88.0	88.4	63.2	60.7	**Louisiana**
51.0	45.2	69.5	67.4	86.0	83.6	61.4	62.2	**Maryland**
22.6	24.3	53.2	54.4	88.6	92.9	62.9	64.0	**Mississippi**
34.3	36.7	60.9	53.4	91.7	92.8	59.6	60.8	**North Carolina**
37.8	34.3	66.1	61.3	93.8	94.1	58.8	58.5	**Oklahoma**
33.7	32.3	68.9	63.5	94.1	92.0	62.9	63.2	**South Carolina**
34.1	31.1	56.3	48.1	90.4	90.2	59.3	59.7	**Tennessee**
45.7	43.1	55.6	57.0	93.4	91.6	56.2	57.0	**Texas**
41.6	40.2	61.7	62.9	88.9	88.7	59.0	59.5	**Virginia**
25.5	23.9	69.8	61.4	91.4	93.7	65.5	62.1	**West Virginia**

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Table 31

Enrollment of Women

	Fall 2000	Percent Change 1994 to 2000	Percent Change 1998 to 2000	Percent in Public Colleges 1994	Percent in Public Colleges 2000	Percent of Total Enrollment in Higher Education 1994	Percent of Total Enrollment in Higher Education 2000
United States	8,588,489	8.9	5.2	78.4	77.1	55.4	56.1
SREB states	2,739,858	9.9	5.1	85.3	83.6	56.0	57.0
SREB states as a percentage of nation	31.9						
Alabama	133,639	5.0	8.9	89.8	88.7	55.4	57.1
Arkansas	67,273	22.8	1.8	89.7	88.7	56.9	58.4
Delaware	26,399	1.2	-3.4	78.5	76.8	59.0	60.1
Florida	404,058	13.7	7.6	85.2	80.4	56.0	57.1
Georgia	198,804	14.6	6.8	80.1	79.0	56.2	57.4
Kentucky	110,422	3.5	4.0	83.3	81.2	58.4	58.6
Louisiana	130,154	11.3	1.1	86.6	84.7	57.4	58.2
Maryland	160,773	4.5	3.7	84.2	81.7	57.8	58.7
Mississippi	81,091	18.1	5.4	89.0	90.5	56.8	59.0
North Carolina	234,377	11.3	5.2	82.7	81.9	57.0	57.9
Oklahoma	97,008	-4.2	0.0	88.6	87.8	54.7	54.5
South Carolina	109,368	9.1	2.6	85.4	83.7	57.9	58.8
Tennessee	150,655	11.2	6.5	79.6	77.5	55.8	57.1
Texas	569,095	11.3	6.4	89.1	87.6	53.6	55.0
Virginia	218,063	8.4	3.8	81.5	82.2	56.8	57.1
West Virginia	48,679	-0.6	-0.9	85.7	85.4	55.8	55.4

[1] Includes enrollments in chiropractic, dentistry, law, medicine, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, professional theology and veterinary medicine.

Sources: National Center for Education Statistics: *State Comparisons of Education Statistics, 1969-70 to 1996-97* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1998) and unpublished data.

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Table 31
continued

Percent in Two-Year Colleges		Percent of Undergraduate Enrollment		Percent of Graduate Enrollment		Percent of First-Professional[1] Enrollment		
1994	2000	1994	2000	1994	2000	1994	2000	
40.4	39.5	55.8	56.1	55.0	57.9	40.7	46.6	**United States**
40.4	39.3	56.4	57.1	55.6	58.6	38.8	44.9	**SREB states**
36.9	31.0	55.5	56.9	57.3	60.1	41.2	48.7	**Alabama**
24.4	31.8	56.8	58.1	62.1	64.7	40.5	42.5	**Arkansas**
25.8	28.3	58.5	60.9	49.3	57.1	42.2	46.4	**Delaware**
55.2	49.1	56.6	57.2	53.2	57.7	42.9	49.9	**Florida**
31.8	32.2	56.7	57.6	57.6	59.0	38.1	45.0	**Georgia**
30.5	30.8	58.7	59.0	62.2	61.2	33.5	36.4	**Kentucky**
16.1	19.8	57.9	58.1	58.8	62.2	38.1	42.7	**Louisiana**
45.1	40.1	58.5	59.1	55.3	57.9	45.4	48.2	**Maryland**
45.0	46.3	57.5	59.1	54.3	60.6	32.3	42.2	**Mississippi**
43.1	43.2	57.5	58.2	55.5	57.4	39.7	46.6	**North Carolina**
38.6	34.6	55.3	54.7	53.2	54.8	37.8	46.3	**Oklahoma**
36.6	38.1	57.2	57.8	65.4	68.4	35.2	43.2	**South Carolina**
35.3	35.6	56.2	57.1	55.4	59.8	41.3	44.7	**Tennessee**
46.3	46.4	54.3	55.3	51.2	55.5	35.8	42.1	**Texas**
39.3	38.5	57.1	57.0	56.8	58.9	41.4	48.1	**Virginia**
11.0	10.7	55.1	54.7	62.5	63.3	40.8	43.8	**West Virginia**

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Table 32
Enrollment of Men

	Fall 2000	Percent Change 1994 to 2000	Percent Change 1998 to 2000	Percent in Public Colleges 1994	Percent in Public Colleges 2000	Percent of Total Enrollment in Higher Education 1994	Percent of Total Enrollment in Higher Education 2000
United States	6,710,325	5.8	5.4	77.3	76.3	44.6	43.9
SREB states	2,066,599	5.4	3.8	84.2	82.3	44.0	43.0
SREB states as a percentage of nation	30.8						
Alabama	100,323	-1.9	7.2	90.3	88.6	44.6	42.9
Arkansas	47,899	15.4	0.5	87.8	87.9	43.1	41.6
Delaware	17,498	-3.4	-7.5	87.5	79.6	41.0	39.9
Florida	303,626	8.9	6.3	80.7	76.4	44.0	42.9
Georgia	147,400	9.1	5.8	77.6	77.8	43.8	42.6
Kentucky	77,919	2.7	4.8	82.6	80.0	41.6	41.4
Louisiana	93,646	8.1	1.3	85.2	84.3	42.6	41.8
Maryland	112,972	0.5	2.6	83.8	81.8	42.2	41.3
Mississippi	56,298	7.8	1.4	90.6	92.3	43.2	41.0
North Carolina	170,275	7.2	3.5	81.6	80.7	43.0	42.1
Oklahoma	81,008	-3.4	-0.5	85.9	84.6	45.3	45.5
South Carolina	76,563	5.2	2.5	86.3	83.5	42.1	41.2
Tennessee	113,255	5.4	3.1	77.8	75.8	44.2	42.9
Texas	464,878	4.9	4.8	87.4	85.7	46.4	45.0
Virginia	163,830	7.0	2.4	84.4	82.1	43.2	42.9
West Virginia	39,209	1.2	0.6	88.1	88.1	44.2	44.6

[1] Includes enrollments in chiropractic, dentistry, law, medicine, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, professional theology and veterinary medicine.

Sources: National Center for Education Statistics: *State Comparisons of Education Statistics, 1969-70 to 1996-97* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1998) and unpublished data.

National Science Foundation: WebCASPAR database system — (www.nsf.gov).

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Table 32
continued

Percent in Two-Year Colleges		Percent of Undergraduate Enrollment		Percent of Graduate Enrollment		Percent of First-Professional[1] Enrollment		
1994	2000	1994	2000	1994	2000	1994	2000	
36.2	38.1	44.2	43.9	45.0	42.1	59.3	53.4	United States
35.9	36.8	43.6	42.9	44.4	41.4	61.2	55.1	SREB states
34.1	29.7	44.5	43.1	42.7	39.9	58.8	51.3	Alabama
19.4	26.4	43.2	41.9	37.9	35.3	59.5	57.5	Arkansas
25.6	26.8	41.5	39.1	50.7	42.9	57.8	53.6	Delaware
48.5	45.0	43.4	42.8	46.8	42.3	57.1	50.1	Florida
27.7	30.3	43.3	42.4	42.4	41.0	61.9	55.0	Georgia
22.8	25.9	41.3	41.0	37.8	38.8	66.5	63.6	Kentucky
12.0	20.8	42.1	41.9	41.2	37.8	61.9	57.3	Louisiana
38.5	35.1	41.5	40.9	44.7	42.1	54.6	51.8	Maryland
40.3	43.8	42.5	40.9	45.7	39.4	67.7	57.8	Mississippi
37.0	39.1	42.5	41.8	44.5	42.6	60.3	53.4	North Carolina
33.4	30.8	44.7	45.3	46.8	45.2	62.2	53.7	Oklahoma
35.6	36.6	42.8	42.2	34.6	31.6	64.8	56.8	South Carolina
30.0	32.7	43.8	42.9	44.6	40.2	58.7	55.3	Tennessee
42.5	44.9	45.7	44.7	48.8	44.5	64.2	57.9	Texas
36.7	37.1	42.9	43.0	43.2	41.1	58.6	51.9	Virginia
6.9	7.4	44.9	45.3	37.5	36.7	59.2	56.2	West Virginia

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Table 33
Enrollment of Black Students

	Fall 2000	Percent Increase, 1994 to 2000	Percent Women, 2000	Percent of Total Enrollment[1] in Higher Education		Percent in Two-Year Colleges		Percent of Undergraduate Enrollment[1]	
				1994	2000	1994	2000	1994	2000
United States	1,651,817	14.4	63.5	10.5	11.8	42.0	42.8	11.0	12.2
SREB states	862,190	24.1	64.4	16.0	18.8	38.9	41.1	16.9	19.5
SREB states as a percentage of nation	52.2								
Alabama	60,336	15.6	64.2	23.2	27.0	36.3	29.3	24.2	27.8
Arkansas	18,067	32.2	65.1	14.5	16.2	14.9	29.3	15.2	16.7
Delaware	7,053	21.8	63.7	14.0	17.3	29.8	34.2	14.5	18.0
Florida	110,264	37.5	64.5	13.0	16.6	52.0	47.9	13.6	16.9
Georgia	95,204	28.1	64.9	24.7	28.8	32.5	38.0	26.3	30.3
Kentucky	15,174	21.9	60.7	6.9	8.4	19.0	35.5	7.4	8.8
Louisiana	61,310	17.1	66.5	26.4	29.1	12.6	25.2	28.0	30.3
Maryland	66,551	19.2	66.4	21.7	26.3	45.9	42.2	23.3	27.9
Mississippi	47,460	35.0	66.5	29.5	35.3	39.6	47.4	30.7	36.1
North Carolina	87,820	20.1	65.0	20.1	22.5	42.5	45.0	21.1	23.5
Oklahoma	14,380	6.2	57.4	7.7	8.5	33.8	34.4	8.0	8.6
South Carolina	46,629	24.0	66.9	22.3	26.1	42.4	45.1	23.8	27.5
Tennessee	48,307	33.8	65.1	15.1	19.0	35.7	39.9	15.7	19.5
Texas	111,513	19.1	61.0	10.1	11.3	50.5	49.8	10.6	11.6
Virginia	68,282	22.9	64.4	16.2	18.7	38.4	41.1	17.2	19.4
West Virginia	3,840	11.2	46.7	4.0	4.6	13.7	6.4	4.2	4.9

"NA" indicates not applicable. There was no institution of this type in the state.

[1] Calculated based on the "all races" total that excludes individuals whose race is unknown, including nonresident aliens.

[2] Includes enrollments in chiropractic, dentistry, law, medicine, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, professional theology and veterinary medicine.

[3] Predominantly black institutions are those in which black students account for more than 50 percent of the total enrollment. Historically black institutions are those founded prior to 1964 as institutions for black students. Historically black institutions are included with predominantly black institutions if, and only if, black students make up more than 50 percent of their current enrollment.

Sources: National Center for Education Statistics, unpublished data.

National Science Foundation: WebCASPAR database system — (www.nsf.gov).

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Table 33
continued

Percent of Graduate Enrollment[1]		Percent of First-Professional Enrollment[1, 2]		Percent in Predominantly Black Colleges[3]		Percent in Historically Black Colleges[3]		
1994	2000	1994	2000	1994	2000	1994	2000	
7.2	10.0	7.2	7.2	23.6	18.8	15.8	13.5	United States
10.5	15.0	9.1	9.8	32.6	27.7	28.9	23.5	SREB states
16.0	23.8	8.9	10.7	43.7	36.5	42.8	38.1	Alabama
8.5	12.3	7.3	5.7	32.8	21.7	32.8	21.2	Arkansas
9.7	12.3	3.8	6.5	35.4	33.0	35.4	33.0	Delaware
8.7	14.4	9.6	9.3	16.8	15.5	16.3	14.8	Florida
16.1	19.5	11.5	13.8	40.5	35.6	28.6	21.5	Georgia
4.0	5.8	4.3	4.4	NA	8.7	10.0	8.7	Kentucky
17.8	23.9	13.0	11.3	50.8	41.7	50.8	38.0	Louisiana
13.3	19.2	14.1	13.4	48.7	45.9	25.2	23.1	Maryland
21.2	31.2	6.9	8.1	40.2	33.6	39.7	29.7	Mississippi
12.3	13.8	10.9	12.5	37.0	34.3	34.9	29.2	North Carolina
6.0	8.0	3.5	5.0	13.8	13.1	13.8	13.1	Oklahoma
13.2	16.4	7.2	11.1	26.2	27.8	25.2	24.4	South Carolina
10.3	14.8	15.6	17.2	37.6	21.2	26.4	20.5	Tennessee
6.3	9.7	6.0	6.7	16.9	12.7	18.2	14.0	Texas
10.3	14.9	10.2	10.9	32.0	25.2	32.0	24.9	Virginia
2.6	2.6	3.2	2.2	NA	NA	22.7	24.7	West Virginia

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Table 34
Enrollment of White Students

	Fall 2000	Percent Change, 1994 to 2000	Percent Women, 2000	Percent of Total Enrollment[1] in Higher Education		Percent in Two-Year Colleges	
				1994	2000	1994	2000
United States	9,842,324	-4.9	55.9	75.1	70.6	36.7	36.7
SREB states	3,107,422	-2.1	56.0	73.2	67.9	37.0	37.0
SREB states as a percentage of nation	31.6						
Alabama	153,382	-8.5	55.3	74.5	68.8	36.4	32.7
Arkansas	89,506	14.8	57.7	83.0	80.2	15.1	30.5
Delaware	31,422	-7.0	60.5	81.6	77.0	26.7	27.6
Florida	419,525	-3.1	56.1	70.5	63.0	52.8	48.1
Georgia	216,207	1.2	55.6	71.0	65.4	29.3	30.1
Kentucky	160,537	-1.7	59.1	91.0	88.8	20.6	28.1
Louisiana	137,748	1.3	56.1	68.6	65.4	13.7	18.3
Maryland	160,632	-10.9	57.3	70.0	63.4	40.9	37.8
Mississippi	84,528	3.2	55.4	68.8	63.0	42.0	45.0
North Carolina	282,708	2.5	56.4	75.9	72.3	41.0	41.0
Oklahoma	129,155	-8.8	55.1	80.1	76.2	33.9	34.2
South Carolina	126,849	-0.2	56.5	75.3	71.0	35.9	35.2
Tennessee	197,229	0.6	55.9	82.2	77.5	33.7	34.0
Texas	576,451	-4.2	54.5	64.9	58.5	42.5	42.9
Virginia	264,209	0.8	56.2	76.6	72.4	38.6	38.3
West Virginia	77,334	-4.4	56.8	94.1	92.9	12.1	10.1

[1] Calculated based on the "all races" total that excludes individuals whose race is unknown, including nonresident aliens.

[2] Includes enrollments in chiropractic, dentistry, law, medicine, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, professional theology and veterinary medicine.

Sources: National Center for Education Statistics, unpublished data.

National Science Foundation: WebCASPAR database system — (www.nsf.gov).

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Table 34
continued

Percent of Undergraduate Enrollment[1]		Percent of Graduate Enrollment[1]		Percent of First-Professional Enrollment[1, 2]		
1994	2000	1994	2000	1994	2000	
74.2	69.8	82.4	77.0	76.0	66.4	United States
72.1	66.9	81.9	74.9	80.2	72.3	SREB states
73.6	68.1	81.1	71.4	86.9	81.5	Alabama
82.3	79.7	89.2	84.0	88.9	87.8	Arkansas
81.2	76.2	85.8	82.1	93.7	73.4	Delaware
69.6	62.4	78.8	68.5	72.4	62.5	Florida
69.6	64.0	79.2	74.4	82.0	70.8	Georgia
90.7	88.6	93.9	91.0	91.3	83.4	Kentucky
67.1	64.2	77.9	71.3	77.4	74.5	Louisiana
68.3	61.5	79.7	72.8	73.6	66.6	Maryland
67.8	62.3	76.1	66.3	89.2	87.6	Mississippi
75.0	71.4	83.3	80.3	83.4	75.9	North Carolina
79.4	75.9	84.9	79.3	85.2	75.9	Oklahoma
73.6	69.5	85.1	81.4	88.4	81.3	South Carolina
81.8	77.1	86.0	81.8	79.2	71.4	Tennessee
63.2	57.1	78.5	70.0	74.8	66.9	Texas
75.3	71.5	84.6	78.2	81.6	72.8	Virginia
94.0	92.7	95.6	95.3	89.2	89.8	West Virginia

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Table 35
Enrollment of Hispanic Students

	Fall 2000	Percent Increase, 1994 to 2000	Percent Women, 2000	Percent of Total Enrollment[1] in Higher Education		Percent in Two-Year Colleges	
				1994	2000	1994	2000
United States	1,369,692	31.3	57.3	7.6	9.8	55.1	58.3
SREB states	411,607	34.6	57.2	7.1	9.0	51.7	52.8
SREB states as a percentage of nation	30.1						
Alabama	4,247	158.2	57.8	0.7	1.9	28.0	13.2
Arkansas	1,456	130.0	55.4	0.7	1.3	15.2	34.4
Delaware	1,169	59.0	58.7	1.8	2.9	32.8	38.3
Florida	110,124	36.8	58.4	13.1	16.5	55.8	53.0
Georgia	6,506	44.9	53.4	1.5	2.0	27.4	32.6
Kentucky	1,880	71.5	54.0	0.6	1.0	22.9	45.7
Louisiana	5,423	14.2	54.0	2.4	2.6	21.6	25.2
Maryland	8,278	40.6	56.2	2.3	3.3	47.6	47.7
Mississippi	750	25.4	54.4	0.5	0.6	33.8	33.3
North Carolina	7,152	77.3	54.2	1.1	1.8	40.5	45.6
Oklahoma	5,481	36.5	51.8	2.3	3.2	35.1	34.4
South Carolina	2,160	51.2	54.8	0.8	1.2	42.3	43.8
Tennessee	3,354	49.7	53.7	0.9	1.3	27.4	30.0
Texas	242,032	30.1	57.3	20.1	24.6	53.3	56.4
Virginia	10,968	54.8	55.3	2.1	3.0	48.8	49.0
West Virginia	627	37.8	46.9	0.5	0.8	4.0	3.3

[1] Calculated based on the "all races" total that excludes individuals whose race is unknown, including nonresident aliens.

[2] Includes enrollments in chiropractic, dentistry, law, medicine, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, professional theology and veterinary medicine.

Sources: National Center for Education Statistics, unpublished data.

National Science Foundation: WebCASPAR database system — (www.nsf.gov).

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Table 35
continued

Percent of Undergraduate Enrollment[1]		Percent of Graduate Enrollment[1]		Percent of First-Professional Enrollment[1, 2]		
1994	2000	1994	2000	1994	2000	
8.1	10.4	4.2	5.9	4.6	4.6	**United States**
7.5	9.4	4.2	6.0	4.4	4.9	**SREB states**
0.7	1.8	1.0	2.6	0.5	0.9	**Alabama**
0.7	1.3	0.6	1.0	0.9	1.4	**Arkansas**
1.8	2.9	1.6	2.4	1.1	1.6	**Delaware**
13.5	16.9	9.4	13.3	11.5	13.7	**Florida**
1.5	2.0	1.5	2.0	2.3	2.3	**Georgia**
0.6	1.1	0.6	0.9	0.7	1.1	**Kentucky**
2.4	2.6	1.9	2.4	3.9	2.4	**Louisiana**
2.4	3.5	1.7	2.3	2.2	2.5	**Maryland**
0.5	0.5	0.5	0.9	0.8	0.6	**Mississippi**
1.1	1.8	1.2	1.7	1.2	1.6	**North Carolina**
2.3	3.3	1.7	2.8	2.3	2.4	**Oklahoma**
0.9	1.2	0.5	0.9	1.2	1.2	**South Carolina**
0.9	1.3	0.8	1.1	1.1	1.6	**Tennessee**
21.3	25.8	10.8	14.9	9.6	10.2	**Texas**
2.2	3.1	1.4	2.2	1.6	1.6	**Virginia**
0.5	0.8	0.4	0.6	0.9	0.6	**West Virginia**

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Table 36
Medical School Enrollment

	M.D. Programs (allopathic medicine)					
	Total		Women			
	2001-02	Percent Change, 1996-97 to 2001-02	2001-02	Percent Change, 1996-97 to 2001-02	Percent of Total	
					1996-97	2001-02
United States	66,219	-0.7	30,254	7.2	42.3	45.7
SREB states	21,091	-0.4	9,270	8.8	40.2	44.0
SREB states as a percentage of nation	31.9		30.6			
Alabama	946	-1.6	401	18.3	35.3	42.4
Arkansas	577	3.8	213	0.5	38.1	36.9
Delaware	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Florida	1,431	-0.9	712	13.4	43.5	49.8
Georgia	1,533	0.0	658	12.9	38.0	42.9
Kentucky	956	1.7	455	12.1	43.2	47.6
Louisiana	1,702	-0.2	744	4.8	41.6	43.7
Maryland	1,739	-1.2	688	-3.0	40.3	39.6
Mississippi	397	2.8	143	23.3	30.1	36.0
North Carolina	1,742	-4.4	787	0.3	43.1	45.2
Oklahoma	591	1.7	231	4.5	38.0	39.1
South Carolina	848	-2.4	363	5.2	39.7	42.8
Tennessee	1,674	-3.0	733	4.0	40.8	43.8
Texas	4,734	1.1	2,137	17.2	38.9	45.1
Virginia	1,671	0.8	773	9.5	42.6	46.3
West Virginia	550	-0.7	232	1.3	41.3	42.2

"NA" indicates not applicable. There was no program of this type in the state in at least one of the years.

Sources: American Medical Association. Journal of the American Medical Association, Vol. 278, No. 9 (1997) and Vol. 288, No. 9 (2002).

American Association of Colleges of Osteopathic Medicine: *1998 Annual Statistical Report* (1998) and *Annual Osteopathic Medical School Questionnaire, 2003* (2003).

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Table 36
continued

M.D. Programs (allopathic medicine)			D.O. Programs (osteopathic medicine)					
	Entering Black Students		Total		Entering Black Students			
	Percent of Entering Students			Percent Change, 1996-97 to		Percent of Entering Students		
2001-02	1996-97	2001-02	2001-02	2001-02	2001-02	1996-97	2001-02	
1,170	7.4	7.1	11,101	23.9	112	4.5	3.8	United States
428	9.4	8.4	2,088	30.6	17	2.6	3.0	SREB states
36.6			18.8		15.2			SREB states as a percentage of nation
25	9.2	11.2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Alabama
9	10.0	6.2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Arkansas
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Delaware
22	5.7	5.8	735	32.7	12	3.9	5.3	Florida
49	12.8	12.6	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Georgia
15	6.5	6.3	246	NA	2	NA	3.2	Kentucky
31	8.7	7.2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Louisiana
20	12.9	7.5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Maryland
5	9.0	5.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Mississippi
63	12.9	14.4	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	North Carolina
1	0.7	0.7	346	-0.9	2	2.2	2.3	Oklahoma
20	10.7	9.4	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	South Carolina
82	21.8	20.8	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Tennessee
52	5.6	4.4	465	6.9	1	1.7	0.8	Texas
34	8.0	8.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Virginia
0	4.4	0.0	296	13.4	0	1.5	0.0	West Virginia

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Table 37
Number of Degree-Granting Institutions

	2001					
	All Institutions[1]			Public		
	Total	Four-Year	Two-Year	Total	Four-Year	Two-Year
United States	4,192	2,359	1,833	1,708	607	1,101
SREB states	1,349	698	651	675	226	449
SREB states as a percentage of nation	32.2	29.6	35.5	39.5	37.2	40.8
Alabama	75	35	40	47	18	29
Arkansas	46	20	26	33	10	23
Delaware	10	6	4	5	2	3
Florida	166	95	71	40	12	28
Georgia	128	62	66	74	19	55
Kentucky	79	34	45	37	8	29
Louisiana	85	26	59	61	14	47
Maryland	62	40	22	29	13	16
Mississippi	41	20	21	26	9	17
North Carolina	121	56	65	75	16	59
Oklahoma	52	31	21	29	14	15
South Carolina	62	35	27	33	12	21
Tennessee	87	55	32	23	10	13
Texas	198	98	100	109	42	67
Virginia	100	63	37	39	15	24
West Virginia	37	22	15	15	12	3

[1] "All Institutions" includes all two-year and four-year degree-granting institutions that participated in Title IV federal financial-aid programs. Proprietary (for-profit) institutions are listed as private colleges. No office that is administrative only is included in the counts. The U.S. counts are for the 50 states and the District of Columbia; service schools — such as U.S. military academies — and schools in outlying territories are excluded.

[2] Predominantly black institutions are those in which black students account for more than 50 percent of the total enrollment. Historically black institutions are those founded prior to 1964 as institutions for black students. Historically black institutions are included with predominantly black institutions if, and only if, black students make up more than 50 percent of their current enrollment.

Sources: National Center for Education Statistics: *Digest of Education Statistics, 2002* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2003) and unpublished data.

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Table 37
continued

2001					
Total	Private Four-Year	Private Two-Year	Predominantly Black[2]	Historically Black[2]	
2,484	1,752	732	173	101	**United States**
674	472	202	133	91	**SREB states**
27.1	26.9	27.6	76.9	90.1	**SREB states as a percentage of nation**
28	17	11	12	14	**Alabama**
13	10	3	4	3	**Arkansas**
5	4	1	1	1	**Delaware**
126	83	43	9	4	**Florida**
54	43	11	23	10	**Georgia**
42	26	16	1	1	**Kentucky**
24	12	12	13	6	**Louisiana**
33	27	6	8	4	**Maryland**
15	11	4	10	7	**Mississippi**
46	40	6	16	11	**North Carolina**
23	17	6	1	1	**Oklahoma**
29	23	6	11	8	**South Carolina**
64	45	19	9	5	**Tennessee**
89	56	33	8	9	**Texas**
61	48	13	7	5	**Virginia**
22	10	12	0	2	**West Virginia**

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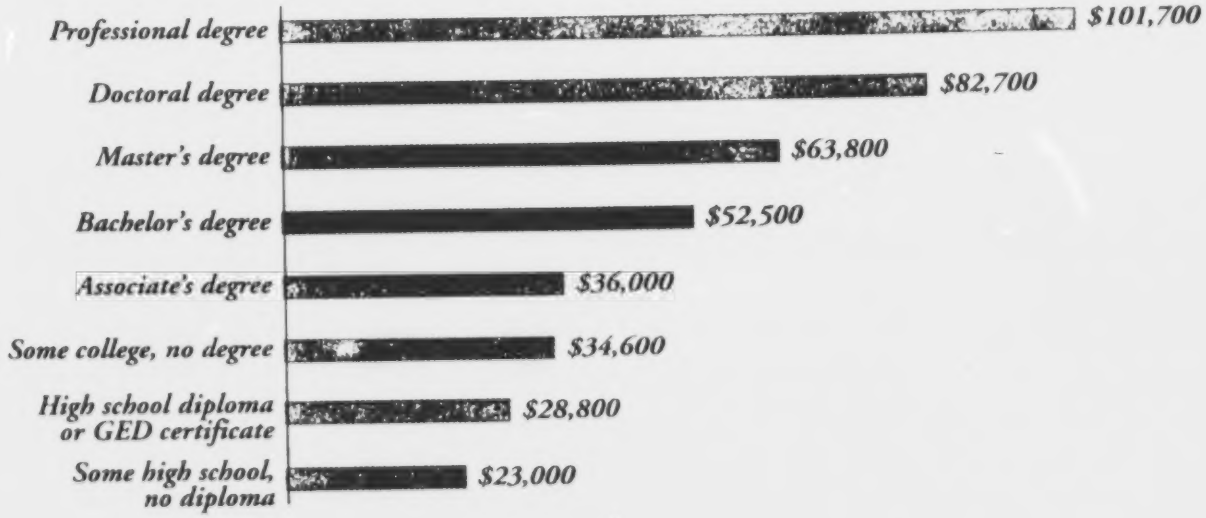
Copies of the *Fact Book on Higher Education 2003* are available from the SREB publications office. The *Condensed Fact Book on Higher Education*, without the tables, is also available. SREB continuously monitors new comparative data and makes them available at the SREB Web site: *www.sreb.org*. The Web site also features an online edition of the *Fact Book* with links to the latest updates of the tables. SREB publishes *Fact Book Bulletins* that freshen or expand on *Fact Book* information.

College degrees: The connection to earnings

Education pays. The more education a person has, the more he or she will earn. It is true that some people with only high school diplomas earn more than some college graduates. However, in 2001, people with bachelor's degrees earned an average of $52,500 per year — 1.8 times the average earnings ($28,800) of people with only high school diplomas or GED certificates. Those with associate's degrees earned 1.3 times what high school graduates earned. People with professional degrees (such as law and medical degrees) earned almost twice as much annually as those with bachelor's degrees.

Median Annual Incomes of Adults,
United States, 2001

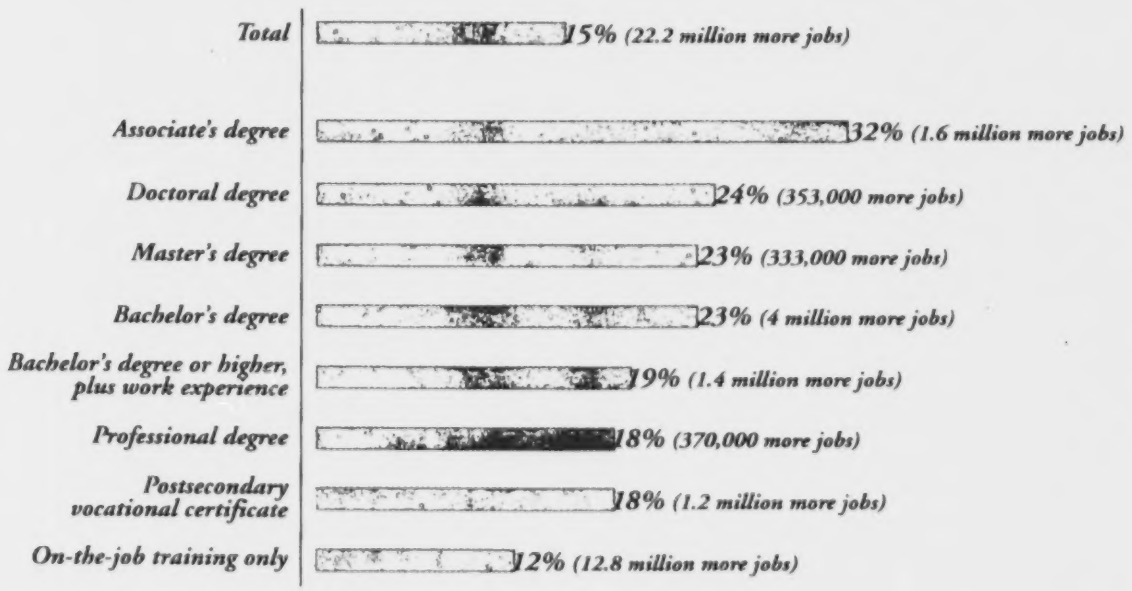


Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census

Job openings that require college degrees are expected to grow faster than are other types of jobs in the coming decade. Total job openings are expected to increase by 15 percent — another 22.2 million openings, for a total of nearly 168 million jobs nationwide. Job openings that require associate's degrees are projected to increase by 32 percent (1.6 million jobs). Those requiring bachelor's degrees without work experience are projected to increase by 23 percent (4 million jobs), and those requiring bachelor's degrees plus work experience are projected to increase by 19 percent (1.4 million jobs).

Jobs that require no postsecondary education are projected to grow by only 12 percent. Even so, these jobs will account for about 58 percent of the 22.2 million jobs created between 2000 and 2010.

Projected Increases in Job Openings by Level of Education Required, *United States, 2000 to 2010*



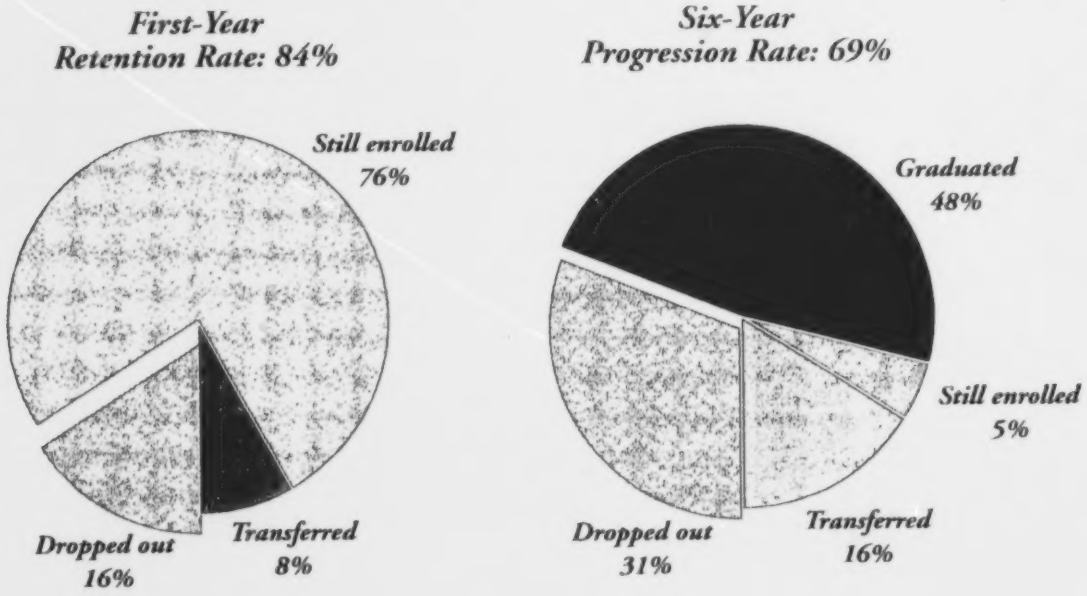
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

Retaining students to graduation

Eighty-four percent of the first-time, full-time, bachelor's-seeking students who enrolled in fall 1995 at public four-year colleges and universities in SREB states returned to college for a second year. Seventy-six percent returned the next year to the same colleges or universities and 8 percent transferred to different institutions. Within six years, 69 percent "progressed": 48 percent earned bachelor's degrees from the colleges or universities they first attended; 5 percent still were enrolled at their original colleges or universities; and 16 percent transferred. (The percentage of transfer students who graduate is not known.)

More than half of the students who quit college without earning degrees leave during the first year or soon after it. Sixteen percent of first-time students who enrolled in public four-year colleges and universities in SREB states in fall 1995 left during or just after the first year. After six years, 31 percent had dropped out of college.

Student Retention and Progression Rates*, Public Four-Year Colleges and Universities, *SREB States*



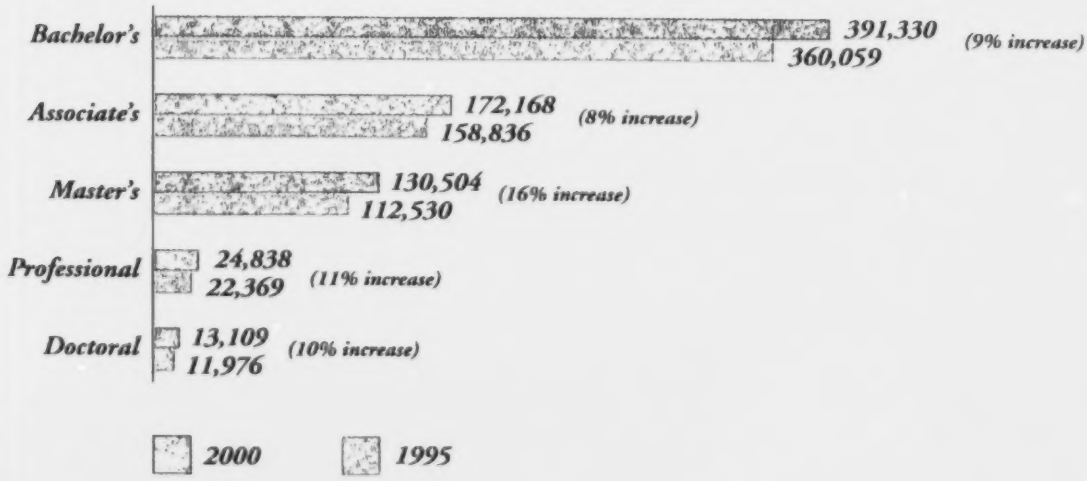
* For first-time, full-time students who began attending in fall 1995.
Source: SREB-State Data Exchange

Sixty-eight percent of the first-time, full-time, degree- or certificate-seeking students who entered public two-year colleges in the SREB region in fall 1998 returned for a second year. Nearly half (45 percent) "progressed" within three years: 17 percent earned degrees or certificates; 10 percent still were enrolled at the colleges they first attended; and 18 percent transferred to different colleges.

Associate's degrees

Public colleges awarded almost all (79 percent nationally and 83 percent regionally) associate's degrees in 2000; these percentages were somewhat lower than they were five years earlier. Public and private institutions nationwide in 2000 awarded 565,000 associate's degrees — 7 percent more than were awarded five years earlier. The number of associate's degrees awarded in the SREB states increased by more than 8 percent in those five years — to a total of 172,200. Women earned almost 62 percent of the associate's degrees awarded in the SREB states and about 60 percent of such degrees nationwide.

Degrees Earned, Public and Private Colleges, *SREB States*



Source: National Center for Education Statistics

Black students earned about 12 percent of all associate's degrees awarded in the SREB region in 1995 and more than 16 percent of the total in 2000. The proportion of associate's degrees earned by black students nationally rose from almost 9 percent to almost 11 percent. The percentages of associate's degrees earned by black students increased in 13 SREB states (Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia) between 1995 and 2000. Hispanic students earned about 9 percent of the associate's degrees both nationally and regionally in 2000.

Increases in associate's degrees awarded to black and Hispanic students accounted for almost all of the SREB region's total increase in associate's degrees in the last half of the 1990s. The vast majority of the region's Hispanic students who earned associate's degrees in 2000 were in Florida and Texas. Hispanic students made up nearly 14 percent of those earning associate's degrees in Florida and more than 24 percent in Texas.

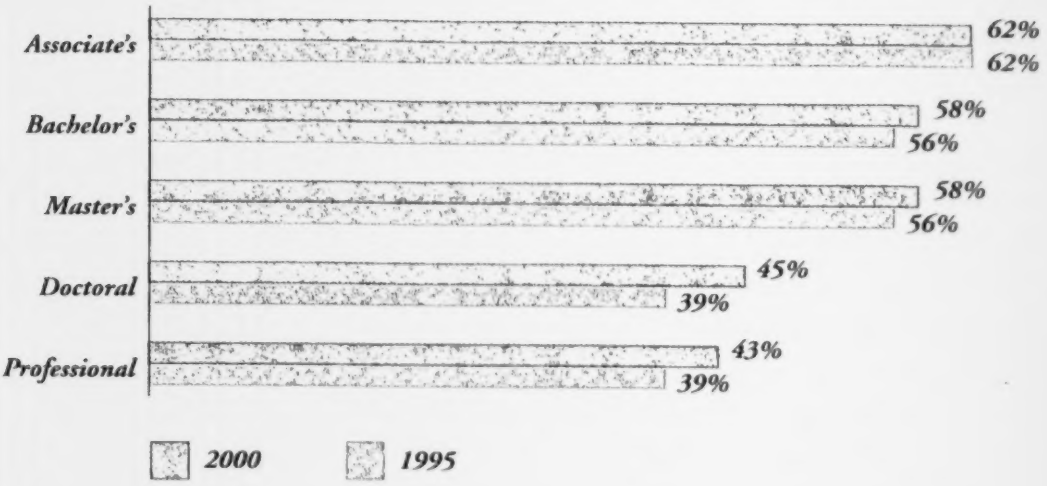
Associate's degrees in sciences and technologies and in business and management increased the most in the last half of the 1990s in the SREB region. The increases were more than 35 percent for sciences and technologies associate's degrees and almost 17 percent for associate's degrees in business and management. Other types of associate's degrees had more modest increases: humanities, more than 9 percent; social and behavioral sciences, more than 2 percent; and education, almost 8 percent. The number of associate's degrees awarded in allied health and health sciences decreased by more than 14 percent.

Bachelor's degrees

Public colleges and universities in 2000 awarded more than 65 percent of the bachelor's degrees in the United States and almost 75 percent of those in the SREB region. In 2000, more than 1.2 million bachelor's degrees were awarded nationally — almost 7 percent more than five years earlier. The number of degrees awarded increased by nearly 9 percent in the SREB region.

Women first accounted for more than half of the bachelor's degrees awarded in 1982. In 2000 women earned almost 58 percent of the bachelor's degrees in the SREB region and more than 57 percent of those in the nation. Nationally, the higher proportion of degrees earned by women is a result both of increases in the number of women who earn degrees and, during much of the 1990s, of decreases in the number of men who earn degrees.

Percent of Degrees Earned by Women, *SREB States*



Source: National Center for Education Statistics

The increase in the percentage of bachelor's degrees earned by black students in the SREB region was greater than the overall increase in the number of bachelor's degrees awarded. Bachelor's degrees earned by black students in the SREB region increased from almost 13 percent of the total in 1995 to almost 15 percent of the total in 2000. Nationwide, black students earned 9 percent of the bachelor's degrees in 2000, compared with almost 8 percent in 1995. This national increase equates to an additional 19,000 black students who earned bachelor's degrees nationwide. More than 11,300 (almost 60 percent) of these additional students were in SREB states. Between 1995 and 2000, the percentages of bachelor's degrees earned by black students increased in all SREB states. Predominantly or historically black colleges and universities, which enroll about one-third of the black students, awarded 42 percent of the bachelor's degrees earned by black students in the SREB region in 2000 — down from almost 48 percent in 1995. The 1990s was the first decade in which most black students earned their bachelor's degrees at predominantly white institutions.

By 2000, Hispanic students' share of bachelor's degrees had increased to more than 6 percent in the nation and in the SREB region. Florida (14 percent) and Texas (18 percent) were the only SREB states in which Hispanic students earned more than 3 percent of the bachelor's degrees.

The numbers of bachelor's degrees awarded in education increased by about 2 percent nationwide but decreased by almost 6 percent in the SREB region between 1995 and 2000. This shift, in part, reflects SREB states' growing emphasis on majors in arts and sciences for prospective high school teachers. During the same period, the number of bachelor's degrees in sciences and technologies increased more in the SREB region (more than 9 percent) than in the nation (more than 7 percent). Florida's increase of almost 18 percent was the most dramatic. Arkansas, Georgia, Louisiana, Maryland and Texas also posted double-digit increases.

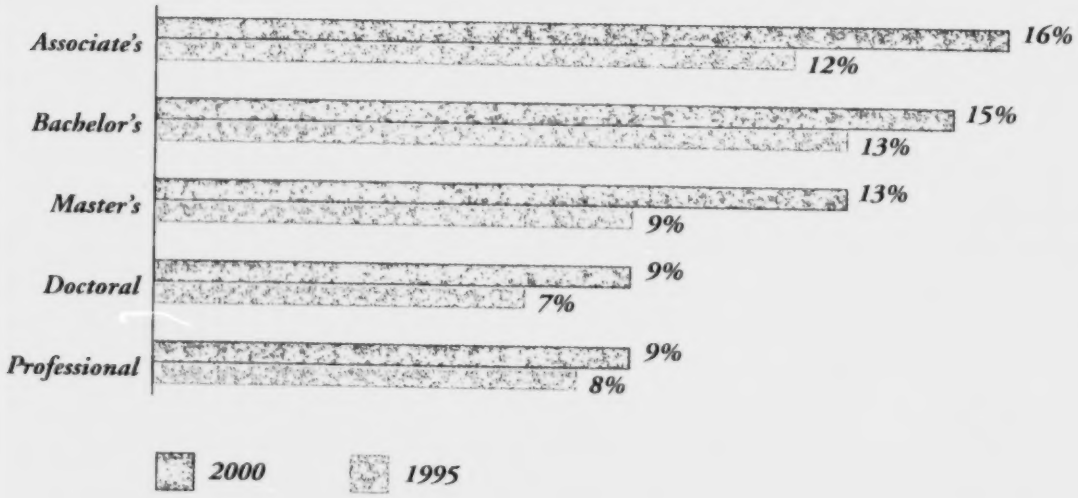
Bachelor's degrees in business and management and in humanities both rose by about 10 percent in the nation and by about 14 percent in the SREB region. Growth rates in social and behavioral sciences degrees were more modest. The national growth rate was more than 2 percent, compared with almost 3 percent in the SREB states.

Master's degrees

Public universities awarded more than half (53 percent) of the master's degrees nationwide and almost 72 percent of those in the SREB states. From 1995 to 2000, the number of master's degrees awarded in the SREB region grew by 16 percent, compared with a national growth rate of more than 15 percent. The numbers of master's degrees increased by at least 30 percent in three SREB states (Alabama, Delaware and North Carolina). The percentages increased in all SREB states.

In 2000, women earned about 58 percent of the master's degrees both in the SREB region and in the nation — up from 56 percent and 55 percent, respectively, in 1995. Women first earned more than half of the master's degrees in the SREB states in the early 1980s. Unlike the trend for bachelor's degrees, however, the numbers of men earning master's degrees have continued to grow while the proportions earned by women have increased.

Percent of Degrees Earned by Black Students,
SREB States



Source: National Center for Education Statistics

The numbers of black students earning master's degrees have increased significantly. Between 1995 and 2000, the proportion of master's degrees earned by black students in the SREB states increased from 9 percent to almost 13 percent, and the national proportion rose from 7 percent to 9 percent. Hispanic students earned more than 5 percent of the master's degrees in the SREB region and almost 5 percent in the nation in 2000.

Education remained the largest field of study for master's degrees — accounting for about 28 percent of master's degrees in the SREB region. The numbers of master's degrees in allied health and health sciences increased the most between 1995 and 2000; these degrees increased by 36 percent in the United States and by 42 percent in the SREB states.

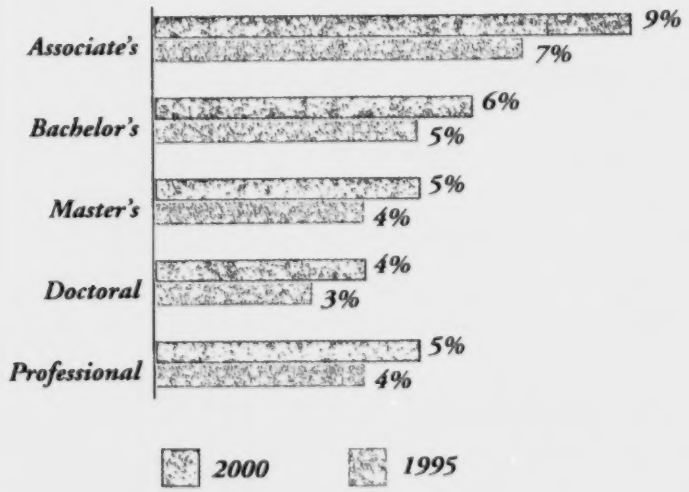
Doctoral degrees

The numbers of doctoral degrees awarded grew by about 1 percent in the nation and by almost 10 percent in the SREB region between 1995 and 2000. Increases in three SREB states were more than twice the regional increase: Alabama (22 percent); Florida (32 percent); and Louisiana (23 percent). Public universities awarded 63 percent of the nation's and 76 percent of the region's doctoral degrees in 2000.

Women earned 45 percent of the doctorates in the SREB states in 2000 — up from about 39 percent in 1995. The number of men earning doctorates decreased in the last half of the 1990s. Black students earned almost 7 percent of all doctoral degrees in the nation and almost 9 percent in the SREB region — increases of about two percentage points in both cases. Hispanic students earned almost 4 percent of the doctorates in 2000. Students from foreign countries earned about 24 percent of the doctoral degrees awarded in the United States and almost 22 percent in the SREB region in 2000. While these overall percentages were lower than they were in 1995, foreign students accounted for more than half of the doctoral degrees in some fields, such as engineering.

The numbers of doctorates earned in the humanities increased by more than 4 percent in the nation and by about 14 percent in the SREB region from 1995 to 2000. The regional increase in social and behavioral sciences doctorates was about 25 percent, compared with a national increase of about 10 percent. The numbers of doctoral degrees in education declined nationwide by 1 percent but increased by more than 7 percent in the SREB region. Most dramatic were increases in the numbers of doctorates in allied health and health sciences: 30 percent nationally and 33 percent regionally.

Percent of Degrees Earned by Hispanic Students, *SREB States*



Source: National Center for Education Statistics

The numbers of doctorates in sciences and technologies decreased by almost 7 percent in the nation in the late 1990s and increased by almost 2 percent in the SREB region. The numbers of doctoral degrees in business and management fell by about 15 percent nationally and regionally.

First-professional degrees

The numbers of first-professional degrees in fields such as law, medicine and dentistry increased nationally by almost 6 percent and regionally by 11 percent from 1995 to 2000. Forty percent of the nation's first-professional degrees were from public universities in 2000, and 53 percent of the SREB region's degrees were from public universities.

Women earned more than 44 percent of first-professional degrees nationally and about 43 percent regionally in 2000. The numbers of men earning first-professional degrees nationally and regionally have been fluctuating since 1995. Black graduates accounted for about 7 percent of those earning first-professional degrees in the nation and more than 9 percent in the SREB region in 2000. Hispanic graduates earned almost 5 percent of first-professional degrees in the nation and more than 5 percent in the SREB region.

Patents awarded

Three SREB states (Florida, North Carolina and Texas) were among the nation's top 10 states with the most patents awarded to universities between 1990 and 2000, and Maryland was ranked 11th. Thirty years ago, about 10 percent of the nation's university patents were in the SREB region and no SREB state was in the top 10. In 2000, more than 23 percent of the nation's university patents went to universities in SREB states. Public universities accounted for 76 percent of patents awarded in the SREB region and slightly more than 58 percent in the nation.

Table 38

Retention, Graduation and Progression Rates in Public Universities, Colleges, and Technical Institutes or Colleges[1]

	Four-Year Colleges and Universities, 1995 Cohort			Two-Year Colleges, 1998 Cohort			Technical Institutes or Colleges, 1998 Cohort	
		Progression Rate			Progression Rate		Progression Rate	
	First-Year Retention Rate	Total	Graduation Rate	First-Year Retention Rate	Total	Graduation Rate	Total	Graduation Rate
SREB states	84	69	48	68	45	17	NA	NA
Alabama	—	53	49	—	35	17	39	35
Arkansas	74	65	32	50	48	19	—	—
Delaware	—	66	66	—	9	9	NA	NA
Florida	84	74	55	76	57	30	—	—
Georgia	84	72	42	69	53	15	—	—
Kentucky	79	68	44	60	49	10	—	—
Louisiana	—	36	34	—	12	5	—	—
Maryland	87	74	54	65	38	11	NA	NA
Mississippi	74	54	47	—	44	22	NA	NA
North Carolina	84	76	57	—	24	19	NA	NA
Oklahoma	84	69[2]	42	68	43[2]	20	43	43
South Carolina	—	55	55	—	19	15	NA	NA
Tennessee	80	55	43	59	32	11	72	72
Texas	88	83	45	69	52	12	NA	NA
Virginia	88	82	63	63	43	15	NA	NA
West Virginia	78	63	43	62	39	17	—	—

"NA" indicates not applicable. There is no institution of this type in the state, or not enough states reported in order to compile regional data.

"—" indicates data not available. Georgia technical colleges and Mississippi two-year colleges will report retention rates beginning with students who started college in fall 1999. Four-year and two-year colleges and technical institutes and colleges in Alabama and Louisiana will report retention rates beginning with students who started college in fall 2000, as will four-year and two-year colleges in South Carolina. Technical institutes and colleges in Tennessee and two-year colleges in North Carolina also will begin reporting with the 2000 cohort.

[1] These rates are based on the first-time, full-time, bachelor's-seeking students who enrolled in public four-year institutions in fall 1995 and on the first-time, full-time, degree- or certificate-seeking students who enrolled in public two-year colleges and technical institutes or colleges in fall 1998. The SREB first-year retention rate consists of students who still were enrolled at the institutions they first attended as well as students who transferred to other colleges in the next fall, winter or spring term.

The SREB progression rate for four-year colleges and universities is the percentage of the first-time students in fall 1995 who, within 150 percent of normal program time (six years for most programs), either completed bachelor's degrees at or remained enrolled at their original institutions or transferred to other postsecondary institutions. The SREB progression rate for two-year colleges and technical institutes or colleges is the percentage of the entering students in fall 1998 who, within 150 percent of normal program time (three years for most programs), either completed degrees or certificates at or remained enrolled at their original institutions or transferred to other postsecondary institutions.

[2] The progression rates for Oklahoma exclude students who still were enrolled.

Source: SREB-State Data Exchange.

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Table 39

Degrees Awarded by Public Universities, Colleges, and Technical Institutes or Colleges

	2000-01				
	Associate's	Other Less Than Four-Year[1]	Bachelor's	Master's[2]	Doctoral
SREB states	144,895	99,238	292,852	95,948	9,875
Alabama	6,386	4,652	16,742	6,576	492
Arkansas	3,768	2,760	7,615	2,201	144
Delaware	928	850	3,566	784	159
Florida	37,969	12,330	35,724	10,766	1,221
Georgia	5,726	20,835	19,938	7,689	763
Kentucky	4,796	3,811	12,397	4,364	284
Louisiana	4,299	3,462	16,659	4,298	424
Maryland	7,065	1,872	16,967	5,737	556
Mississippi	6,771	1,759	9,382	2,832	335
North Carolina	12,539	10,122	23,321	6,870	834
Oklahoma	6,522	4,687	12,476	4,003	412
South Carolina	5,897	5,305	12,111	4,149	403
Tennessee	5,936	6,639	14,607	5,399	453
Texas	24,950	15,998	58,988	18,961	2,298
Virginia	9,274	4,017	25,128	9,061	965
West Virginia	2,069	139	7,231	2,258	132

"NA" indicates not applicable. There was no program of this type in the state.

"—" indicates data not available.

[1] Includes certificates that require less than two years of study and certificates that require two — but less than four — years of study.

[2] Includes post-baccalaureate and post-master's certificates as well as education specialist degrees.

[3] Includes degrees in chiropractic, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy and podiatry.

Source: SREB-State Data Exchange.

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Table 39
continued

2000-01					
Law	Medicine	Dentistry	Veterinary Medicine	Other First-Professional[3]	
5,578	3,641	1,092	784	2,206	**SREB states**
172	218	54	86	122	**Alabama**
230	135	NA	NA	147	**Arkansas**
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	**Delaware**
585	210	79	73	298	**Florida**
348	170	61	80	62	**Georgia**
313	248	112	NA	98	**Kentucky**
305	265	60	79	—	**Louisiana**
477	134	92	NA	119	**Maryland**
134	85	23	48	74	**Mississippi**
328	226	70	70	145	**North Carolina**
182	140	54	77	177	**Oklahoma**
208	206	59	NA	98	**South Carolina**
283	212	73	58	94	**Tennessee**
1,153	949	226	125	560	**Texas**
725	301	86	88	97	**Virginia**
135	142	43	NA	115	**West Virginia**

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Table 40

Associate's Degrees Awarded by Public and Private Colleges and Universities

	Total		Percent of Total			
		Percent Change, 1994-95 to 1999-2000	Public Colleges		Women	
	1999-2000		1994-95	1999-2000	1994-95	1999-2000
United States	564,933	7.1	83.3	79.4	60.5	60.2
SREB states	172,168	8.4	87.2	83.1	61.8	61.5
SREB states as a percentage of nation	30.5					
Alabama	8,765	11.9	91.6	80.1	63.7	63.0
Arkansas	3,885	55.9	97.0	93.6	69.3	69.5
Delaware	1,119	-1.9	81.9	83.6	66.5	65.2
Florida	44,548	9.4	84.2	79.3	59.4	59.3
Georgia	7,803	-14.7	78.7	79.0	62.9	64.0
Kentucky	6,492	0.7	76.6	69.7	70.6	70.8
Louisiana	5,573	65.4	85.5	78.1	64.4	67.8
Maryland	7,438	-13.8	94.8	94.3	64.9	65.9
Mississippi	6,764	22.6	96.8	98.0	67.6	64.6
North Carolina	13,505	-4.3	93.5	93.6	65.4	64.7
Oklahoma	6,408	-8.6	93.7	96.6	61.1	62.9
South Carolina	6,796	10.2	88.2	85.4	58.9	59.1
Tennessee	7,708	14.7	84.2	78.0	64.7	61.9
Texas	30,816	19.4	90.0	83.3	57.1	55.8
Virginia	11,499	5.7	82.2	77.9	61.6	62.4
West Virginia	3,049	7.4	74.8	69.5	62.0	64.3

[1] "PBIs" refers to predominantly black institutions. "HBIs" refers to historically black institutions. Predominantly black institutions are those in which black students account for more than 50 percent of the total enrollment. Historically black institutions are those founded prior to 1964 as institutions for black students.

Sources: National Center for Education Statistics: *State Comparisons of Education Statistics: 1969-70 to 1996-97* (1998) and *Digest of Education Statistics, 2001* (2002) — (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office); and unpublished data.

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Table 40
continued

Percent of Total

Blacks				Hispanics		Foreign Students		
1994-95	Percent at PBIs or HBIs[1]	1999-2000	Percent at PBIs or HBIs[1]	1994-95	1999-2000	1994-95	1999-2000	
8.9	12.1	10.8	13.2	6.8	9.3	1.8	1.8	**United States**
12.3	14.9	16.4	13.4	6.7	8.7	1.0	1.3	**SREB states**
18.0	34.8	26.6	19.4	0.9	1.0	0.4	0.2	**Alabama**
8.7	8.8	13.2	0.0	0.5	1.1	0.6	0.4	**Arkansas**
11.5	0.0	10.8	0.0	2.5	2.6	0.6	1.3	**Delaware**
9.2	1.5	13.4	1.8	11.2	13.6	1.9	2.8	**Florida**
17.9	32.2	23.9	30.9	1.4	1.9	1.6	1.6	**Georgia**
5.5	3.1	7.0	3.5	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.3	**Kentucky**
23.2	30.3	28.1	21.3	2.6	2.7	0.1	0.2	**Louisiana**
15.2	51.9	20.8	46.6	1.6	2.7	1.9	1.7	**Maryland**
22.3	15.3	31.1	25.1	0.3	0.6	0.1	0.1	**Mississippi**
13.2	7.7	17.0	6.3	1.1	1.6	0.2	0.1	**North Carolina**
6.8	0.0	6.4	0.7	2.5	2.5	0.6	1.2	**Oklahoma**
18.8	11.9	23.7	9.7	0.9	1.0	0.7	0.9	**South Carolina**
11.8	32.8	16.0	35.9	0.8	1.2	0.4	0.9	**Tennessee**
10.9	3.9	13.4	2.9	19.1	24.4	1.0	1.2	**Texas**
14.5	2.0	17.3	7.0	1.8	2.6	0.5	0.7	**Virginia**
2.9	31.3	2.5	35.5	0.3	0.4	0.8	0.6	**West Virginia**

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Table 41
Associate's Degrees Awarded in Selected Fields

	Public and Private Colleges and Universities					
	Humanities		Social and Behavioral Sciences		Sciences and Technologies	
	1999-2000	Percent Change, 1994-95 to 1999-2000	1999-2000	Percent Change, 1994-95 to 1999-2000	1999-2000	Percent Change, 1994-95 to 1999-2000
United States	206,701	11.0	27,764	-4.4	94,990	26.8
SREB states	66,520	9.2	6,426	2.2	26,998	35.3
SREB states as a percentage of nation	32.2		23.1		28.4	
Alabama	2,825	-2.4	210	60.3	2,185	84.9
Arkansas	1,836	87.7	90	4.7	519	182.1
Delaware	74	146.7	163	41.7	247	8.3
Florida	29,539	9.8	628	37.4	3,185	48.1
Georgia	3,951	-11.1	147	-14.5	702	-11.9
Kentucky	1,997	11.0	257	22.4	1,019	31.0
Louisiana	692	20.6	274	7.5	1,383	173.3
Maryland	2,949	-12.9	188	-20.0	534	-10.1
Mississippi	2,162	10.4	196	136.1	950	41.6
North Carolina	3,240	-2.7	630	-31.1	2,024	4.7
Oklahoma	1,510	13.4	617	-5.7	959	-21.6
South Carolina	1,623	8.9	383	-7.7	1,446	17.5
Tennessee	2,729	25.5	189	11.8	1,638	55.3
Texas	8,391	27.0	1,593	3.9	7,128	43.7
Virginia	2,649	5.0	668	3.1	2,511	28.7
West Virginia	353	-23.9	193	-7.2	568	12.9

Notes: The broad subject areas were defined as follows: humanities (foreign languages and literature; English language, literature and letters; liberal arts, general studies and humanities; philosophy and religion; theological studies and religious vocations; and visual and performing arts); social and behavioral sciences (area, ethnic and cultural studies; home economics; psychology; protective services; public administration and services; and social sciences and history); sciences and technologies (agricultural business and production; agricultural sciences; conservation and renewable natural resources; architecture and related programs; computer and information sciences; engineering; engineering-related technologies; life sciences and biological sciences; mathematics; physical sciences; science technologies; construction trades; mechanics and repairs; and precision production trades); business and management (business management and administrative services; marketing operations and distribution; vocational home economics; and transportation and material moving); education (all subfields); and allied health and health sciences (health professions and related sciences). Not included were degrees in communications; communications technologies; personal and miscellaneous services; law and legal studies; library sciences; military technologies; multi-interdisciplinary studies; and parks, recreation, leisure and fitness.

Source: National Center for Education Statistics, unpublished data.

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Table 41
continued

Public and Private Colleges and Universities

Business and Management		Education		Allied Health and Health Sciences		
1999-2000	Percent Change, 1994-95 to 1999-2000	1999-2000	Percent Change, 1994-95 to 1999-2000	1999-2000	Percent Change, 1994-95 to 1999-2000	
106,273	4.7	8,226	0.2	84,081	-13.9	United States
29,482	16.9	2,812	7.5	31,030	-14.2	SREB states
27.7		34.2		36.9		SREB states as a percentage of nation
1,352	44.6	3	-90.0	1,789	-25.8	Alabama
578	99.3	4	-90.0	778	-12.9	Arkansas
226	-27.8	0	-100.0	346	-18.0	Delaware
3,883	20.1	33	22.2	5,597	-5.9	Florida
1,209	14.8	57	-14.9	1,374	-41.4	Georgia
1,187	2.0	17	54.5	1,768	-21.6	Kentucky
1,546	227.5	104	28.4	1,331	-2.3	Louisiana
1,783	-17.5	215	-24.6	1,320	-11.6	Maryland
1,445	60.6	478	98.3	1,385	-12.5	Mississippi
3,873	1.1	354	73.5	3,073	-9.1	North Carolina
1,403	-3.6	461	-29.6	1,275	-12.9	Oklahoma
1,251	10.2	0	-100.0	1,212	-6.0	South Carolina
1,413	36.7	18	12.5	1,548	-24.7	Tennessee
4,479	15.3	891	30.5	5,424	-12.5	Texas
3,094	13.1	160	-37.5	1,803	-19.0	Virginia
760	20.3	17	30.8	1,007	17.9	West Virginia

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Table 42

Bachelor's Degrees Awarded by Public and Private Colleges and Universities

	Total		Percent of Total			
		Percent Change, 1994-95 to	Public Colleges		Women	
	1999-2000	1999-2000	1994-95	1999-2000	1994-95	1999-2000
United States	1,234,838	6.7	66.9	65.4	54.8	57.3
SREB states	391,330	8.7	76.1	74.6	55.7	57.9
SREB states as a percentage of nation	31.7					
Alabama	21,293	6.9	84.4	83.9	56.4	58.8
Arkansas	9,405	9.1	82.8	79.1	57.2	58.1
Delaware	4,665	4.5	79.5	80.1	60.3	61.8
Florida	51,333	14.3	68.7	69.0	53.8	56.4
Georgia	29,219	11.0	73.4	69.4	56.2	59.2
Kentucky	15,643	7.4	79.5	76.5	57.4	58.3
Louisiana	19,844	10.7	83.0	83.7	57.9	59.8
Maryland	21,136	6.2	79.7	75.9	56.6	59.0
Mississippi	10,988	6.3	83.2	83.8	57.5	59.5
North Carolina	35,257	9.1	69.9	67.0	56.5	58.6
Oklahoma	15,578	1.8	81.5	80.4	55.1	54.5
South Carolina	16,033	5.6	76.3	73.8	56.5	58.4
Tennessee	22,958	12.2	64.6	63.6	54.6	58.6
Texas	75,834	8.3	78.2	77.2	55.1	57.3
Virginia	33,599	8.0	74.8	74.5	55.9	57.8
West Virginia	8,545	-1.3	84.9	82.8	52.2	54.5

[1] "PBIs" refers to predominantly black institutions. "HBIs" refers to historically black institutions. Predominantly black institutions are those in which black students account for more than 50 percent of the total enrollment. Historically black institutions are those founded prior to 1964 as institutions for black students.

Sources: National Center for Education Statistics: *State Comparisons of Education Statistics: 1969-70 to 1996-97* (1998) and *Digest of Education Statistics, 2001* (2002) — (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office); and unpublished data.

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Table 42
continued

Percent of Total

Blacks				Hispanics		Foreign Students		
1994-95	Percent at PBIs or HBIs[1]	1999-2000	Percent at PBIs or HBIs[1]	1994-95	1999-2000	1994-95	1999-2000	
7.8	30.9	9.0	27.7	4.8	6.3	3.2	3.2	United States
12.9	47.9	14.9	42.1	5.1	6.4	2.6	2.7	SREB states
18.8	54.0	21.0	43.8	0.7	1.0	2.1	1.7	Alabama
10.4	48.7	12.0	40.7	0.7	0.8	3.9	3.7	Arkansas
9.1	46.6	12.4	52.9	1.1	2.2	1.3	1.4	Delaware
10.8	37.3	13.2	28.2	11.6	14.0	3.5	4.4	Florida
18.7	53.1	23.0	44.1	1.4	1.6	2.3	2.4	Georgia
5.0	19.9	5.4	17.2	0.4	0.8	2.4	2.1	Kentucky
22.8	66.4	24.7	59.4	2.1	2.5	2.5	2.6	Louisiana
17.0	45.7	21.9	46.1	2.1	3.0	2.9	3.6	Maryland
25.0	61.2	27.6	54.0	0.4	0.7	1.8	1.5	Mississippi
16.2	59.0	18.6	53.3	1.1	1.4	1.4	1.5	North Carolina
5.8	19.5	6.3	19.6	1.9	2.6	6.4	7.2	Oklahoma
17.8	43.2	21.3	43.7	0.8	0.9	1.6	1.9	South Carolina
11.2	40.4	12.7	39.5	0.9	1.2	2.1	2.0	Tennessee
7.1	26.7	8.3	23.0	14.6	17.9	2.8	2.4	Texas
14.0	54.2	14.5	46.5	1.7	2.3	1.8	2.0	Virginia
3.5	24.3	3.7	21.7	0.6	0.6	2.5	2.6	West Virginia

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Table 43
Bachelor's Degrees Awarded in Selected Fields

	Public and Private Colleges and Universities					
	Humanities		Social and Behavioral Sciences		Sciences and Technologies	
	1999-2000	Percent Change, 1994-95 to 1999-2000	1999-2000	Percent Change, 1994-95 to 1999-2000	1999-2000	Percent Increase, 1994-95 to 1999-2000
United States	174,852	9.7	269,274	2.4	234,831	7.2
SREB states	47,721	14.1	80,143	2.8	73,394	9.4
SREB states as a percentage of nation	27.3		29.8		31.3	
Alabama	1,745	18.1	3,980	13.3	3,846	2.2
Arkansas	940	23.4	1,603	11.9	1,737	11.3
Delaware	400	-0.7	1,290	5.0	754	8.5
Florida	5,570	4.3	9,886	4.6	8,283	17.7
Georgia	3,738	17.1	5,516	8.5	5,862	14.4
Kentucky	1,904	17.3	3,254	-0.4	2,765	6.0
Louisiana	2,781	14.1	3,663	6.6	4,001	14.2
Maryland	2,580	16.4	5,073	5.9	4,020	13.2
Mississippi	980	33.2	1,976	-1.8	2,098	2.1
North Carolina	3,996	11.1	8,707	-2.2	6,831	2.6
Oklahoma	1,874	21.5	2,557	2.2	2,953	6.7
South Carolina	2,182	7.0	3,336	3.5	2,957	7.4
Tennessee	3,238	21.8	4,906	7.7	3,907	1.3
Texas	8,973	14.3	13,967	0.8	14,917	11.8
Virginia	5,538	5.3	8,736	-3.1	7,045	9.3
West Virginia	1,282	86.1	1,693	0.4	1,418	2.4

Notes: The broad subject areas were defined as follows: humanities (foreign languages and literature; English language, literature and letters; liberal arts, general studies and humanities; philosophy and religion; theological studies and religious vocations; and visual and performing arts); social and behavioral sciences (area, ethnic and cultural studies; home economics; psychology; protective services; public administration and services; and social sciences and history); sciences and technologies (agricultural business and production; agricultural sciences; conservation and renewable natural resources; architecture and related programs; computer and information sciences; engineering; engineering-related technologies; life sciences and biological sciences; mathematics; physical sciences; science technologies; construction trades; mechanics and repairs; and precision production trades); business and management (business management and administrative services; marketing operations and distribution; vocational home economics; and transportation and material moving); education (all subfields); and allied health and health sciences (health professions and related sciences). Not included were degrees in communications; communications technologies; personal and miscellaneous services; law and legal studies; library sciences; military technologies; multi-interdisciplinary studies; and parks, recreation, leisure and fitness.

Source: National Center for Education Statistics, unpublished data.

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Table 43
continued

Public and Private Colleges and Universities						
Business and Management		Education		Allied Health and Health Sciences		
1999-2000	Percent Change, 1994-95 to 1999-2000	1999-2000	Percent Change, 1994-95 to 1999-2000	1999-2000	Percent Change, 1994-95 to 1999-2000	
260,966	9.5	108,168	2.0	78,458	-1.7	United States
89,526	14.3	34,761	-5.8	26,976	3.0	SREB states
34.3		32.1		34.4		SREB states as a percentage of nation
5,583	12.0	3,128	0.0	1,812	-7.5	Alabama
2,129	15.4	1,533	-13.7	956	13.9	Arkansas
1,102	3.8	508	-17.7	284	-7.8	Delaware
14,795	20.1	5,527	2.7	3,544	41.2	Florida
6,823	16.0	3,799	-4.4	1,871	9.3	Georgia
3,122	34.3	1,963	-16.2	1,310	1.7	Kentucky
3,985	16.0	2,421	2.7	1,928	-0.7	Louisiana
2,919	-1.2	1,344	-16.8	1,327	-2.3	Maryland
2,470	6.6	1,707	12.5	1,030	1.2	Mississippi
7,287	24.4	2,876	-7.0	2,118	3.4	North Carolina
3,943	14.1	2,071	-30.7	1,099	-9.6	Oklahoma
3,951	13.0	1,729	-16.1	779	-17.5	South Carolina
4,914	16.2	1,407	4.3	1,623	-3.7	Tennessee
18,123	8.1	2,917	11.8	4,546	-3.4	Texas
6,792	18.1	872	-4.5	1,911	14.8	Virginia
1,588	-2.1	959	-18.5	838	-14.8	West Virginia

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Table 44

Master's Degrees Awarded by Public and Private Colleges and Universities

	Total		Percent of Total			
		Percent Increase, 1994-95 to 1999-2000	Public Colleges		Women	
	1999-2000		1994-95	1999-2000	1994-95	1999-2000
United States	457,056	15.3	56.2	53.2	55.2	58.0
SREB states	130,504	16.0	73.9	71.6	55.6	58.4
SREB states as a percentage of nation	28.6					
Alabama	8,021	34.1	92.6	92.7	58.0	59.1
Arkansas	2,377	16.5	97.1	95.3	63.6	63.7
Delaware	1,450	31.6	67.0	56.1	54.0	59.7
Florida	17,901	21.0	57.1	54.8	51.3	56.8
Georgia	10,410	20.4	77.6	68.0	58.3	59.9
Kentucky	4,795	13.7	87.1	83.1	62.6	63.5
Louisiana	5,882	10.0	73.6	72.0	57.2	59.7
Maryland	10,687	18.9	51.8	51.9	57.3	58.7
Mississippi	3,263	24.5	85.0	80.9	58.3	64.8
North Carolina	9,636	29.7	76.0	71.9	56.6	57.9
Oklahoma	5,359	8.7	73.0	77.1	53.2	53.6
South Carolina	4,533	0.2	90.7	89.4	58.8	63.5
Tennessee	7,820	26.3	70.5	65.8	58.8	60.2
Texas	24,756	8.9	75.1	74.5	51.2	54.8
Virginia	11,149	4.1	78.3	77.7	56.9	58.7
West Virginia	2,465	8.7	94.4	93.4	58.3	62.6

[1] "PBIs" refers to predominantly black institutions. "HBIs" refers to historically black institutions. Predominantly black institutions are those in which black students account for more than 50 percent of the total enrollment. Historically black institutions are those founded prior to 1964 as institutions for black students.

Sources: National Center for Education Statistics: *State Comparisons of Education Statistics: 1969-70 to 1996-97* (1998) and *Digest of Education Statistics, 2001* (2002) — (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office); and unpublished data.

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Table 44
continued

Percent of Total								
Blacks				Hispanics		Foreign Students		
1994-95	Percent at PBIs or HBIs[1]	1999-2000	Percent at PBIs or HBIs[1]	1994-95	1999-2000	1994-95	1999-2000	
6.9	16.8	9.0	15.8	3.7	4.8	12.3	12.2	United States
9.3	31.8	12.7	27.9	3.9	5.3	10.8	10.3	SREB states
12.9	32.0	20.7	27.2	0.9	1.5	7.5	4.8	Alabama
6.6	7.4	9.0	6.3	0.7	0.9	9.4	10.1	Arkansas
10.2	32.3	13.5	30.1	2.1	2.0	12.0	11.0	Delaware
8.1	15.2	11.7	14.3	9.8	12.9	9.9	9.0	Florida
14.7	37.2	17.8	35.9	1.5	1.4	8.4	10.1	Georgia
3.7	7.5	5.7	5.1	0.5	0.9	6.8	7.0	Kentucky
15.8	56.4	21.2	43.4	2.0	2.4	15.3	13.2	Louisiana
11.9	40.2	15.9	30.6	1.7	2.4	9.8	10.7	Maryland
18.4	45.9	25.5	47.8	0.5	0.5	11.4	7.0	Mississippi
10.4	47.7	10.3	40.2	1.3	1.7	7.7	6.7	North Carolina
6.3	3.3	8.7	1.1	1.7	2.3	23.4	20.5	Oklahoma
10.0	28.8	14.1	22.1	0.4	1.1	12.2	9.4	South Carolina
8.2	29.6	10.8	24.5	0.9	1.5	7.5	7.2	Tennessee
6.0	24.3	8.2	24.7	9.3	13.1	14.3	14.5	Texas
8.5	25.8	12.0	27.6	1.5	2.2	6.9	8.6	Virginia
2.8	0.0	3.5	0.0	0.6	0.5	8.6	9.5	West Virginia

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Table 45
Master's Degrees Awarded in Selected Fields

	Public and Private Colleges and Universities					
	Humanities		Social and Behavioral Sciences		Sciences and Technologies	
	1999-2000	Percent Change, 1994-95 to 1999-2000	1999-2000	Percent Change, 1994-95 to 1999-2000	1999-2000	Percent Change, 1994-95 to 1999-2000
United States	31,089	2.1	61,103	4.7	63,885	1.2
SREB states	7,863	-0.5	16,501	9.6	18,856	1.7
SREB states as a percentage of nation	25.3		27.0		29.5	
Alabama	245	29.6	1,317	74.9	779	-9.6
Arkansas	115	15.0	293	4.3	257	20.1
Delaware	73	-39.7	195	6.6	163	12.4
Florida	598	-1.2	2,186	11.2	2,317	-0.6
Georgia	472	35.2	1,021	13.6	1,644	20.6
Kentucky	298	-5.4	710	-2.2	495	-3.3
Louisiana	562	8.1	768	-12.3	762	-18.8
Maryland	687	1.5	1,560	-2.4	1,807	18.6
Mississippi	127	-14.2	283	-6.6	385	-14.4
North Carolina	796	17.4	1,005	12.5	1,525	14.7
Oklahoma	283	-3.1	1,283	40.7	714	-5.7
South Carolina	250	-18.6	508	13.9	651	-14.6
Tennessee	513	27.0	798	16.2	817	-1.4
Texas	2,052	-2.0	2,816	1.3	4,258	1.3
Virginia	668	-31.1	1,437	0.3	1,959	-0.7
West Virginia	124	-8.1	321	0.9	323	-8.8

Notes: The broad subject areas were defined as follows: humanities (foreign languages and literature; English language, literature and letters; liberal arts, general studies and humanities; philosophy and religion; theological studies and religious vocations; and visual and performing arts); social and behavioral sciences (area, ethnic and cultural studies; home economics; psychology; protective services; public administration and services; and social sciences and history); sciences and technologies (agricultural business and production; agricultural sciences; conservation and renewable natural resources; architecture and related programs; computer and information sciences; engineering; engineering-related technologies; life sciences and biological sciences; mathematics; physical sciences; science technologies; construction trades; mechanics and repairs; and precision production trades); business and management (business management and administrative services; marketing operations and distribution; vocational home economics; and transportation and material moving); education (all subfields); and allied health and health sciences (health professions and related sciences). Not included were degrees in communications; communications technologies; personal and miscellaneous services; law and legal studies; library sciences; military technologies; multi-interdisciplinary studies; and parks, recreation, leisure and fitness.

Source: National Center for Education Statistics, unpublished data.

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Table 45
continued

Public and Private Colleges and Universities						
Business and Management		Education		Allied Health and Health Sciences		
1999-2000	Percent Increase, 1994-95 to 1999-2000	1999-2000	Percent Change, 1994-95 to 1999-2000	1999-2000	Percent Increase, 1994-95 to 1999-2000	
113,005	19.7	124,240	22.7	42,456	36.0	United States
32,461	25.0	35,998	16.6	13,471	42.0	SREB states
28.7		29.0		31.7		SREB states as a percentage of nation
1,831	79.2	2,599	11.8	923	58.6	Alabama
363	16.3	926	21.2	329	12.3	Arkansas
427	49.8	474	80.2	86	59.3	Delaware
5,802	16.6	4,318	28.9	1,979	93.8	Florida
2,786	32.7	3,136	10.3	1,108	33.3	Georgia
619	68.7	2,019	13.9	421	35.8	Kentucky
1,224	44.3	1,382	2.1	907	52.4	Louisiana
2,719	25.2	2,441	38.0	1,079	27.8	Maryland
597	27.0	1,468	53.4	278	39.7	Mississippi
2,616	51.3	1,977	18.0	1,320	60.2	North Carolina
1,317	7.7	1,281	-4.8	327	50.0	Oklahoma
890	0.2	1,405	-4.5	609	57.8	South Carolina
1,732	39.6	2,814	32.5	790	29.3	Tennessee
6,983	18.2	5,473	15.2	2,044	13.1	Texas
2,223	3.4	3,427	5.2	900	24.1	Virginia
332	17.3	858	0.9	371	101.6	West Virginia

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Table 46
Doctoral Degrees Awarded by Public and Private Colleges and Universities

	Total		Percent of Total			
		Percent Change, 1994-95 to 1999-2000	Public Colleges		Women	
	1999-2000		1994-95	1999-2000	1994-95	1999-2000
United States	44,808	0.9	65.0	63.4	39.5	44.1
SREB states	13,109	9.5	79.0	75.8	39.4	45.0
SREB states as a percentage of nation	29.3					
Alabama	534	21.9	99.3	97.2	45.7	42.7
Arkansas	134	-13.5	100.0	100.0	38.7	41.8
Delaware	181	7.1	82.2	90.6	40.2	38.1
Florida	2,174	31.5	58.1	51.3	46.6	51.8
Georgia	1,032	10.5	76.2	69.9	41.5	44.7
Kentucky	427	7.6	71.5	76.1	34.5	40.7
Louisiana	612	22.6	74.7	75.2	32.3	43.3
Maryland	977	11.4	66.9	60.6	42.4	46.8
Mississippi	347	-13.0	85.2	100.0	35.1	46.7
North Carolina	1,152	12.7	73.4	75.7	39.0	46.6
Oklahoma	437	5.6	83.8	84.4	42.5	42.3
South Carolina	429	9.7	93.4	96.5	38.1	44.8
Tennessee	724	8.9	68.0	68.5	39.2	49.2
Texas	2,693	-1.2	86.4	83.3	35.1	40.9
Virginia	1,122	4.2	97.3	92.4	38.5	42.8
West Virginia	134	-15.7	100.0	100.0	44.0	38.8

[1] "PBIs" refers to predominantly black institutions. "HBIs" refers to historically black institutions. Predominantly black institutions are those in which black students account for more than 50 percent of the total enrollment. Historically black institutions are those founded prior to 1964 as institutions for black students.

Sources: National Center for Education Statistics: *State Comparisons of Education Statistics: 1969-70 to 1996-97* (1998) and *Digest of Education Statistics, 2001* (2002) — (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office); and unpublished data.

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Table 46
continued

Percent of Total

Blacks				Hispanics		Foreign Students		
1994-95	Percent at PBIs or HBIs[1]	1999-2000	Percent at PBIs or HBIs[1]	1994-95	1999-2000	1994-95	1999-2000	
5.0	8.8	6.6	10.5	3.0	3.8	25.1	24.2	**United States**
6.8	14.7	8.8	16.3	2.5	3.8	22.6	21.5	**SREB states**
5.7	22.2	11.4	14.9	0.9	0.7	24.9	22.3	**Alabama**
2.4	0.0	3.8	0.0	0.0	1.0	18.7	20.9	**Arkansas**
5.2	0.0	6.3	0.0	0.7	1.6	20.1	29.3	**Delaware**
10.7	4.0	10.8	1.5	4.9	7.2	15.5	16.7	**Florida**
10.4	27.6	12.7	34.0	1.8	2.3	22.1	20.7	**Georgia**
2.7	0.0	5.2	0.0	1.5	1.2	16.9	19.2	**Kentucky**
5.6	38.1	10.9	20.8	1.9	1.8	24.2	26.8	**Louisiana**
8.5	9.8	7.2	16.0	1.3	3.3	31.5	27.7	**Maryland**
6.9	20.0	16.3	32.6	0.3	0.4	27.1	23.9	**Mississippi**
6.6	0.0	7.0	5.9	1.6	0.9	19.4	15.8	**North Carolina**
6.9	0.0	3.1	0.0	3.1	2.5	22.5	19.0	**Oklahoma**
8.8	38.5	14.6	48.9	1.0	2.2	23.5	23.3	**South Carolina**
5.9	21.2	9.1	40.7	0.9	0.3	16.1	16.9	**Tennessee**
4.4	26.7	6.4	12.3	4.3	7.8	27.8	25.5	**Texas**
6.2	9.3	8.1	5.5	1.4	1.9	18.8	20.1	**Virginia**
1.8	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	1.1	30.8	32.8	**West Virginia**

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Table 47
Doctoral Degrees Awarded in Selected Fields

	Public and Private Colleges and Universities					
	Humanities		Social and Behavioral Sciences		Sciences and Technologies	
	1999-2000	Percent Change, 1994-95 to 1999-2000	1999-2000	Percent Change, 1994-95 to 1999-2000	1999-2000	Percent Change, 1994-95 to 1999-2000
United States	5,982	4.3	9,568	10.1	17,468	-6.9
SREB states	1,526	14.1	2,361	25.1	4,980	1.9
SREB states as a percentage of nation	25.5		24.7		28.5	
Alabama	23	91.7	75	47.1	229	34.7
Arkansas	5	NA	15	66.7	58	-4.9
Delaware	22	22.2	38	58.3	78	6.8
Florida	108	-10.0	518	28.5	495	18.1
Georgia	184	35.3	173	32.1	424	5.5
Kentucky	102	-8.1	78	9.9	119	7.2
Louisiana	87	22.5	110	64.2	248	8.3
Maryland	104	26.8	149	26.3	436	2.1
Mississippi	24	-69.2	51	-3.8	113	-2.6
North Carolina	136	13.3	200	22.7	506	-4.2
Oklahoma	75	120.6	103	71.7	140	-10.3
South Carolina	55	-3.5	54	42.1	155	-3.7
Tennessee	87	3.6	119	0.0	258	11.7
Texas	399	17.0	396	13.1	1,205	-2.9
Virginia	110	50.7	256	18.0	461	-9.8
West Virginia	5	NA	26	85.7	55	3.8

Notes: The broad subject areas were defined as follows: humanities (foreign languages and literature; English language, literature and letters; liberal arts, general studies and humanities; philosophy and religion; theological studies and religious vocations; and visual and performing arts); social and behavioral sciences (area, ethnic and cultural studies; home economics; psychology; protective services; public administration and services; and social sciences and history); sciences and technologies (agricultural business and production; agricultural sciences; conservation and renewable natural resources; architecture and related programs; computer and information sciences; engineering; engineering-related technologies; life sciences and biological sciences; mathematics; physical sciences; science technologies; construction trades; mechanics and repairs; and precision production trades); business and management (business management and administrative services; marketing operations and distribution; vocational home economics; and transportation and material moving); education (all subfields); and allied health and health sciences (health professions and related sciences). Not included were degrees in communications; communications technologies; personal and miscellaneous services; law and legal studies; library sciences; military technologies; multi-interdisciplinary studies; and parks, recreation, leisure and fitness.

"NA" indicates not applicable. No degree was awarded in one or both years.

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Table 47
continued

Public and Private Colleges and Universities						
Business and Management		Education		Allied Health and Health Sciences		
1999-2000	Percent Change, 1994-95 to 1999-2000	1999-2000	Percent Change, 1994-95 to 1999-2000	1999-2000	Percent Change, 1994-95 to 1999-2000	
1,196	-14.6	6,830	-1.1	2,676	30.0	**United States**
451	-15.2	2,623	7.4	891	33.0	**SREB states**
37.7		38.4		33.3		**SREB states as a percentage of nation**
18	-48.6	109	11.2	46	-4.2	**Alabama**
8	-50.0	41	-35.9	5	150.0	**Arkansas**
0	NA	37	-22.9	0	NA	**Delaware**
140	45.8	687	38.5	198	127.6	**Florida**
26	-50.0	183	3.4	32	10.3	**Georgia**
8	-11.1	67	15.5	42	61.5	**Kentucky**
32	-11.1	93	45.3	39	25.8	**Louisiana**
15	-16.7	87	-20.9	148	33.3	**Maryland**
25	-3.8	122	7.0	4	-42.9	**Mississippi**
17	0.0	157	35.3	114	100.0	**North Carolina**
12	-7.7	73	-18.0	14	-68.2	**Oklahoma**
18	-30.8	90	12.5	48	128.6	**South Carolina**
29	-40.8	191	22.4	25	108.3	**Tennessee**
71	-36.0	448	-8.2	133	-13.1	**Texas**
27	3.8	207	-0.5	31	6.9	**Virginia**
5	150.0	31	-59.7	12	-7.7	**West Virginia**

Source: National Center for Education Statistics, unpublished data.

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Table 48

First-Professional Degrees[1] Awarded by Public and Private Colleges and Universities

	Total		Percent of Total			
		Percent Change, 1994-95 to	Public Colleges		Women	
	1999-2000	1999-2000	1994-95	1999-2000	1994-95	1999-2000
United States	80,057	5.8	39.3	40.3	40.9	44.4
SREB states	24,838	11.0	53.5	53.2	39.0	43.1
SREB states as a percentage of nation	31.0					
Alabama	1,085	12.7	61.4	57.1	38.6	40.0
Arkansas	494	2.5	100.0	100.0	43.2	43.9
Delaware	315	-24.6	0.0	0.0	43.1	51.1
Florida	3,144	26.1	37.8	39.3	42.1	47.6
Georgia	2,437	18.2	33.6	31.5	40.3	41.1
Kentucky	1,112	-1.3	65.6	71.1	34.7	36.9
Louisiana	1,528	-9.0	42.3	42.8	38.0	45.9
Maryland	1,049	4.8	80.7	82.9	43.0	49.9
Mississippi	506	2.8	70.3	76.1	31.3	41.3
North Carolina	1,951	15.0	41.8	43.2	40.0	44.5
Oklahoma	1,001	4.8	63.0	61.3	37.7	43.5
South Carolina	853	38.9	87.8	69.5	35.5	40.9
Tennessee	1,518	5.7	49.0	51.3	39.2	41.8
Texas	5,288	10.7	54.0	54.4	37.1	40.4
Virginia	2,181	20.0	64.5	60.8	40.6	43.9
West Virginia	376	5.0	100.0	100.0	40.8	44.7

[1] Include degrees in chiropractic, dentistry, law, medicine, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, professional theology and veterinary medicine.

[2] "PBIs" refers to predominantly black institutions. "HBIs" refers to historically black institutions. Predominantly black institutions are those in which black students account for more than 50 percent of the total enrollment. Historically black institutions are those founded prior to 1964 as institutions for black students.

Sources: National Center for Education Statistics: *State Comparisons of Education Statistics: 1969-70 to 1996-97* (1998) and *Digest of Education Statistics, 2001* (2002) — (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office), and unpublished data.

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Table 48
continued

Percent of Total								
Blacks				Hispanics		Foreign Students		
1994-95	Percent at PBIs or HBIs[2]	1999-2000	Percent at PBIs or HBIs[2]	1994-95	1999-2000	1994-95	1999-2000	
6.4	17.4	7.1	20.7	4.4	4.9	2.1	2.3	**United States**
8.2	32.9	9.2	48.2	4.2	5.3	1.6	1.7	**SREB states**
7.6	45.8	8.2	37.5	0.8	1.4	0.4	0.4	**Alabama**
7.1	0.0	5.3	0.0	0.4	0.6	0.0	0.2	**Arkansas**
3.1	0.0	2.6	0.0	1.7	1.3	0.0	0.0	**Delaware**
7.7	16.0	8.5	22.5	11.5	14.1	1.2	0.8	**Florida**
10.8	41.7	11.0	43.2	2.3	3.0	1.7	1.0	**Georgia**
2.4	0.0	3.9	0.0	0.5	1.0	1.9	1.3	**Kentucky**
13.6	60.8	17.6	61.0	3.4	3.6	1.2	1.9	**Louisiana**
15.9	0.0	12.9	0.0	1.7	1.8	2.1	1.5	**Maryland**
3.3	0.0	6.6	0.0	0.2	1.2	0.2	0.4	**Mississippi**
10.3	31.8	11.4	35.5	0.8	1.6	2.8	3.8	**North Carolina**
2.3	0.0	3.8	0.0	2.5	2.8	1.0	1.4	**Oklahoma**
6.4	0.0	8.3	0.0	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.4	**South Carolina**
12.1	48.2	14.3	44.1	1.4	1.6	2.3	2.5	**Tennessee**
5.8	44.4	7.1	35.1	8.7	10.5	2.5	1.7	**Texas**
9.3	25.7	10.4	36.7	1.8	1.4	1.0	3.0	**Virginia**
2.0	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.8	1.6	0.6	0.3	**West Virginia**

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Table 49

First-Professional Degrees Awarded in Selected Fields

	Public and Private Colleges and Universities							
	Law		Medicine		Dentistry		Chiropractic	
	1999-2000	Percent Change, 1994-95 to 1999-2000	1999-2000	Percent Change, 1994-95 to 1999-2000	1999-2000	Percent Change, 1994-95 to 1999-2000	1999-2000	Percent Increase, 1994-95 to 1999-2000
United States	35,718	-4.7	14,879	-0.5	4,178	8.6	3,809	28.3
SREB states	10,998	0.8	4,860	0.8	1,153	7.2	1,333	47.3
SREB states as a percentage of nation	30.8		32.7		27.6		35.0	
Alabama	431	-3.4	215	-1.8	57	7.5	NA	NA
Arkansas	220	-6.0	134	-0.7	NA	NA	NA	NA
Delaware	315	-24.6	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Florida	1,906	22.4	364	5.2	108	45.9	NA	NA
Georgia	732	1.7	370	1.4	48	14.3	713	51.7
Kentucky	374	-3.9	217	9.6	107	9.2	NA	NA
Louisiana	726	-13.5	421	-2.3	51	4.1	NA	NA
Maryland	513	-6.9	251	-6.0	93	2.2	NA	NA
Mississippi	267	-8.9	90	0.0	31	3.3	NA	NA
North Carolina	838	6.2	419	-8.7	78	8.3	NA	NA
Oklahoma	516	-12.7	140	-0.7	49	0.0	NA	NA
South Carolina	242	-2.0	200	-2.9	49	14.0	132	340.0
Tennessee	505	3.7	412	7.9	122	1.7	NA	NA
Texas	2,113	-1.6	1,101	3.9	242	-1.2	488	20.5
Virginia	1,167	9.3	401	2.8	81	-3.6	NA	NA
West Virginia	133	-1.5	125	-4.6	37	42.3	NA	NA

"NA" indicates not applicable. There was no degree of this type in the state in one or both years.

[1] The data for the two years are not comparable. Until recently, many pharmacy degrees that qualified candidates to take the pharmacy license exam were reported as undergraduate or graduate degrees, rather than as first-professional degrees.

Note: Not included were degrees in theological and ministerial studies, podiatry, naturopathic medicine and miscellaneous health professions.

Source: National Center for Education Statistics, unpublished data.

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Table 49
continued

Public and Private Colleges and Universities							
Osteopathic Medicine			Optometry		Veterinary Medicine		
1999-2000	Percent Change, 1994-95 to 1999-2000	Pharmacy[1] 1999-2000	1999-2000	Percent Change, 1994-95 to 1999-2000	1999-2000	Percent Increase, 1994-95 to 1999-2000	
2,236	20.6	5,568	1,293	9.1	2,251	4.8	United States
348	-8.9	2,276	386	28.7	843	7.1	SREB states
15.6		40.9	29.9		37.5		SREB states as a percentage of nation
NA	NA	150	40	-7.0	144	3.6	Alabama
NA	NA	140	NA	NA	NA	NA	Arkansas
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Delaware
97	-27.1	422	104	100.0	80	1.3	Florida
NA	NA	188	NA	NA	81	6.6	Georgia
NA	NA	93	NA	NA	NA	NA	Kentucky
NA	NA	128	NA	NA	76	8.6	Louisiana
NA	NA	125	NA	NA	NA	NA	Maryland
NA	NA	64	NA	NA	49	19.5	Mississippi
NA	NA	227	NA	NA	73	4.3	North Carolina
84	7.7	43	25	19.0	72	12.5	Oklahoma
NA	NA	102	NA	NA	NA	NA	South Carolina
NA	NA	99	116	14.9	62	10.7	Tennessee
106	-3.6	320	101	21.7	118	2.6	Texas
NA	NA	155	NA	NA	88	14.3	Virginia
61	0.0	20	NA	NA	NA	NA	West Virginia

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Table 50
Patents Awarded

	1969 to 1980			1980 to 1990			1990 to 2000		
	Total	National Rank	Percent to Public Universities	Total	National Rank	Percent to Public Universities	Total	National Rank	Percent to Public Universities
United States	3,048		48.2	7,569		52.0	29,897		58.4
SREB states	299		70.6	1,466		74.6	6,947		76.1
SREB states as a percentage of nation	9.8			19.4			23.2		
Alabama	17	23	100.0	48	27	97.9	254	25	99.2
Arkansas	1	42	100.0	10	43	100.0	131	36	100.0
Delaware	33	15	100.0	90	18	100.0	144	35	100.0
Florida	17	23	64.7	210	10	79.5	961	9	90.6
Georgia	2	39	100.0	55	24	78.2	346	21	52.3
Kentucky	26	18	100.0	67	23	100.0	212	29	100.0
Louisiana	8	29	100.0	47	28	66.0	283	24	74.2
Maryland	63	12	3.2	166	15	7.8	818	11	26.0
Mississippi	19	20	100.0	20	37	100.0	87	38	100.0
North Carolina	18	22	61.1	169	14	61.5	1,005	7	65.7
Oklahoma	26	18	100.0	39	30	100.0	170	33	97.6
South Carolina	8	29	100.0	38	32	100.0	152	34	99.3
Tennessee	14	27	71.4	90	18	70.0	299	23	57.2
Texas	15	25	33.3	336	4	85.7	1,640	4	85.9
Virginia	32	16	100.0	75	20	90.7	431	18	97.2
West Virginia	0	NA	NA	6	45	100.0	14	46	100.0

"NA" indicates not applicable.

Source: U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, Technology Assessment and Forecast Branch, "U.S. Colleges and Universities, Utility Patent Grants, Calendar Years 1969-2000" (2002) — (www.uspo.gov).

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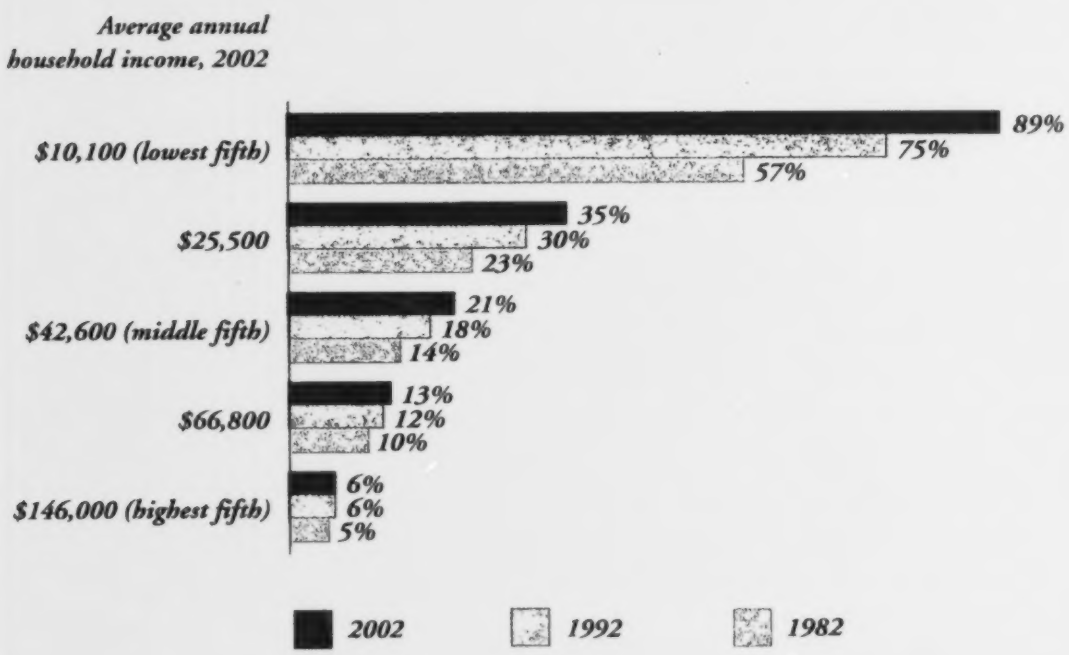
Rising costs of college

The costs of going to college are increasing faster in the SREB region than in the rest of the nation. Tuition and fees in the SREB region generally remain below the national median, but the gap is closing rapidly. The median tuition and required fees for in-state students at public four-year colleges and universities in 2002 was 87 percent of the U.S. median — up from 79 percent of the national median in 1997.

Percent of Income Required to Pay for One Year,
Public Four-Year Colleges and Universities, United States



Sources: The College Board and U.S. Bureau of the Census

While closing gaps in education generally is desirable, this case may be an exception. SREB states historically have had below-average costs of attending public colleges for their residents, whose annual incomes have tended to trail the national average. In-state students at public four-year colleges and universities paid almost 17 percent more nationally and almost 28 percent more in the SREB states in 2002 than they paid five years earlier — even when figures are adjusted for inflation.

When room and board charges are included, tuition and fees do not represent even half of the total cost of going to college. Yet states' policy decisions affect tuition and fees more than the other costs of attending college. Most students attend four-year colleges, where costs are higher than those at two-year colleges. Two-year colleges enroll more than half of all students in only two SREB states (Florida and North Carolina). Nearly half (49 percent) of Texas students attend two-year colleges.

The proportion of annual income needed to pay for one year of college (including room and board) has increased dramatically for low-income families in the last 20 years. Paying for one year at a public four-year college or university required 89 percent of the annual income of families in the lowest fifth of incomes (an average of $10,100 in 2002). In 1982 it took 57 percent. In contrast, households in the middle fifth (average annual earnings of $42,600 in 2002) had to devote the equivalent of 21 percent of their annual income to pay for a year of college — an increase of only seven percentage points since 1982. (In comparison, food purchases account for almost 14 percent of the average family's spending.)

The proportion of income required to pay for a year of college increased much less for those in the highest brackets. Those in the next-to-highest fifth (earning an average of $66,800) had to pay 13 percent of their income in 2002 — up from 10 percent in 1982. For those in the highest fifth (earning an average of $146,000 a year), the cost of one year at a public four-year college or university increased from 5 percent of income in 1982 to 6 percent in 2002.

The 2002 national median cost of tuition and fees at public four-year colleges and universities for in-state students amounted to almost 8 percent of the annual earnings of middle-income families — up from almost 7 percent in 1997. In the SREB region, tuition and fees

approached 8 percent of the earnings of middle-income families in 2002 — up from almost 6 percent five years earlier. The percentages in SREB states ranged from almost 6 percent of middle-income families' earnings in North Carolina to almost 10 percent of these families' income in Arkansas and South Carolina in 2002. The percentages of income required are equal to or higher than the national percentage in seven SREB states (Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, Mississippi, South Carolina, Tennessee and West Virginia). The percentages of middle-income families' earnings required for tuition and fees increased between 1997 and 2002 in all SREB states except Virginia.

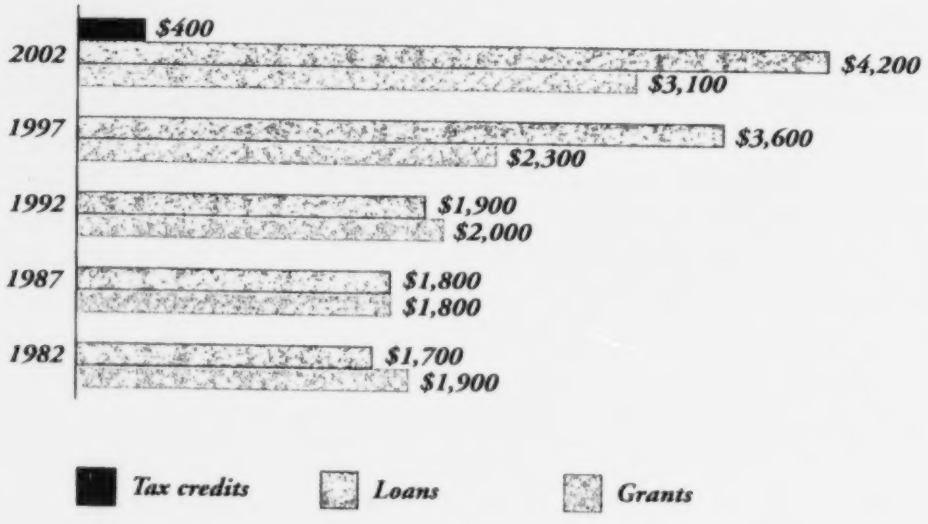
Changes in the proportion of income required to pay college costs were more significant for those in the lowest income bracket. The 2002 national median cost of tuition and fees at public four-year colleges and universities for in-state students amounted to almost 30 percent of the lowest-income families' earnings — up from 26 percent in 1997. In the SREB region, tuition and fees increased from almost 22 percent of the 1997 annual earnings of those in the lowest income bracket to more than 27 percent of their earnings in 2002. Among SREB states, the percentages of lowest-income families' earnings required for tuition and fees in 2002 ranged from almost 21 percent in Georgia to more than 36 percent in Delaware. The percentages are above the national percentage in seven SREB states (Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi and South Carolina).

Student financial aid

Financial aid available to individual students has risen dramatically in the last 20 years (when figures are adjusted for inflation). Grant aid rose from $1,900 per full-time-equivalent student in 1982 to $3,100 in 2002; loan aid rose from $1,700 to $4,200. Aid in the form of tax credits — which was not available until 1999 — amounted to $400 per full-time-equivalent student in 2002. The percentages of students taking advantage of financial aid also have increased. More than three-fourths of full-time, first-time students seeking undergraduate degrees at public four-year colleges and universities in 2001 received some form of student financial

Student Aid Per Full-Time-Equivalent Student,

***United States** (adjusted for inflation)*



Source: The College Board

aid — up from about 55 percent 10 years earlier. More than 60 percent of full-time, first-time students at public two-year colleges received aid.

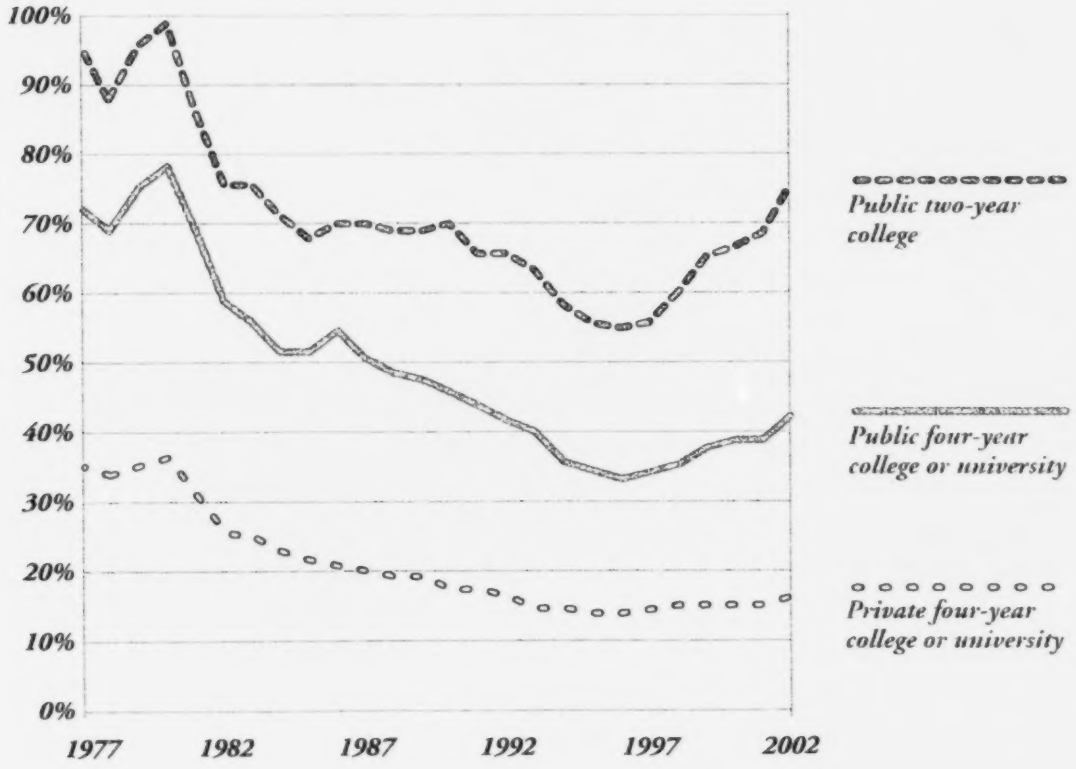
The total of all forms of student financial aid in 2002 was nearly $90 billion nationwide. (In comparison, total state appropriations for operations related to higher education in 2003 were about $64 billion.) Federally sponsored programs accounted for 69 percent of all financial aid in 2002. Federal programs accounted for 85 percent of all aid 20 years earlier.

College students in SREB states in 2001 received almost $2.8 billion in federal Pell Grants — 53 percent more than students in SREB states received in 1996. An increase in the number of recipients accounted for much of this increase. The average amount per recipient was about $1,600 in 2001 — 25 percent more than the average amount in 1996. The federal Pell Grant program is the nation's largest need-based financial-aid program for students.

The Pell Grant lost buying power in the 1980s, but recent increases have begun to reverse that trend. In 1980, the maximum Pell Grant — available to only the neediest students — covered 77 percent of the cost of attending a public four-year college or university and 36 percent of the cost of attending a private college or university. By 1996, those figures had fallen to 35 percent and 13 percent of costs, respectively. The maximum grant in 2002 covered 42 percent of the cost to attend a public four-year college or university and 16 percent of the cost at a private college or university.

Other federal financial-aid programs provide large sums of money. In 2001 students in the SREB region received about $254.1 million through the federal College Work/Study Program, $254.5 million through

Percent of Tuition, Fees, Room and Board Covered by Maximum Federal Pell Grant, *United States*



Sources: The College Board and National Center for Education Statistics

the Perkins Loan Program and $237.5 million through the Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grant program. Federal programs supplied more than $11.3 billion in loans to students in the SREB region. Stafford subsidized loans averaged $3,400 per recipient. Stafford unsubsidized loans averaged $3,800 per recipient. Parent Loans for Undergraduate Students (PLUS) loans averaged $6,900 per recipient.

In 2001, 28 percent of students at public four-year colleges nationwide and 29 percent in the SREB region received federal grants. The percentages of recipients were higher at public two-year colleges: 36 percent nationwide and 39 percent in the SREB region.

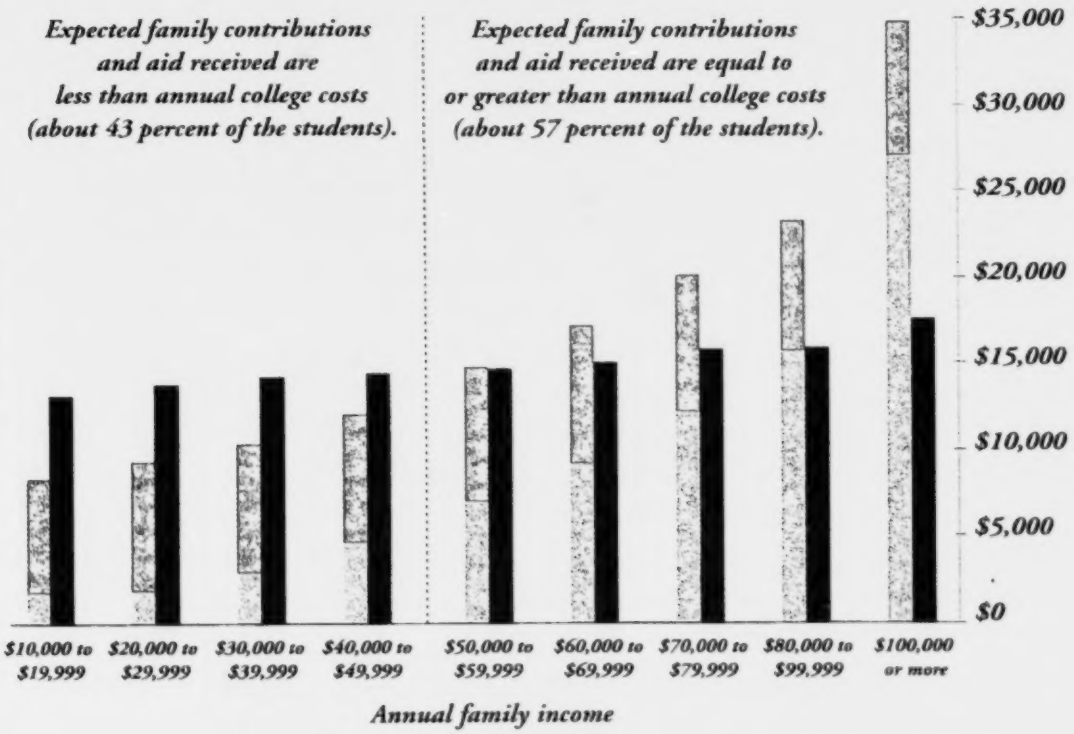
State scholarships and grants in the SREB region exceeded $1.8 billion in 2001. Between 1996 and 2001, need-based aid to undergraduate students in the SREB region grew almost twice as fast (an increase of 81 percent) as did such programs nationwide (43 percent). Even so, financial aid not based on need accounted for the bulk of the region's increase. This type of aid increased by more than 192 percent because of Georgia's merit-based HOPE Scholarship and similar programs in other SREB states. The SREB states accounted for about 15 percent of the nation's total amount of state need-based financial aid for undergraduate students in 2001 and almost 81 percent of the nation's total amount of state non-need-based aid for undergraduate students.

In 2001, 34 percent of students at public four-year colleges and universities nationwide and 32 percent in the SREB region received state grants. The percentages were lower among students at public two-year colleges: 28 percent nationwide and only 19 percent in the SREB states.

The need for student financial aid

The application procedures for federal student aid affect virtually all applications for student aid because federal aid accounts for about 70 percent of all student financial aid. Federal procedures revolve around a standardized method for calculating a student's financial need. This method relates the student's cost of going to college to his or her family's expected financial contribution, which is based on the family's income, assets and number of children in college. Financial need is defined as the amount remaining after the expected family contribution is subtracted from the cost of attending college. Because some financial-aid programs are based on merit or other criteria instead of on student financial need, some students may not receive enough aid to couple with their family contributions to cover costs. Other students whose expected family contributions more than cover college costs still receive financial aid.

Financial Need Among Dependent Undergraduates,
United States, 2000


Expected family contributions and aid received are less than annual college costs (about 43 percent of the students).
Expected family contributions and aid received are equal to or greater than annual college costs (about 57 percent of the students).
$35,000
$30,000
$25,000
$20,000
$15,000
$10,000
$5,000
$0
$10,000 to $19,999
$20,000 to $29,999
$30,000 to $39,999
$40,000 to $49,999
$50,000 to $59,999
$60,000 to $69,999
$70,000 to $79,999
$80,000 to $99,999
$100,000 or more
Annual family income
Annual cost at students' chosen colleges
Expected family contributions based on federal guidelines
Total aid received, including loans

Source: Tom Mortenson, *Postsecondary Opportunity*, from National Center for Education Statistics data

Expected family contributions and financial aid received (including loans) did not cover the college costs for the 43 percent of undergraduate students whose annual family incomes were less than $50,000 in 2000. These students had to lower the "non-fixed" college costs (such as room and board) or come up with more money than the expected family contributions. The combination of family contributions and aid received did cover the costs of going to college for students whose annual family incomes were at least $50,000.

Table 51

Percent of Median Family Incomes Required to Pay Median Annual Tuition and Fees[1]

2001-02

	Four-Year Colleges and Universities — Family Income					Two-Year Colleges — Family Income				
	Lowest Fifth	Second Fifth	Middle Fifth	Fourth Fifth	Highest Fifth	Lowest Fifth	Second Fifth	Middle Fifth	Fourth Fifth	Highest Fifth
United States	29.9	13.1	7.9	5.2	3.1	15.3	6.7	4.1	2.7	1.6
SREB states	27.1	12.2	7.6	4.9	2.9	13.0	5.9	3.6	2.4	1.4
Alabama	34.5	14.0	8.2	5.3	3.3	21.4	8.7	5.0	3.3	2.1
Arkansas	33.8	14.6	9.6	6.3	3.8	13.3	5.7	3.8	2.5	1.5
Delaware	36.4	14.9	9.4	6.5	4.1	13.8	5.7	3.6	2.5	1.6
Florida	22.8	10.5	6.6	4.3	2.5	13.5	6.2	3.9	2.5	1.5
Georgia	20.7	9.5	5.9	4.0	2.4	12.1	5.6	3.5	2.3	1.4
Kentucky	26.8	11.4	6.9	4.4	2.6	13.9	5.9	3.6	2.3	1.3
Louisiana	30.7	11.6	7.0	4.4	2.6	17.7	6.7	4.0	2.5	1.5
Maryland	30.0	12.9	7.8	5.4	3.2	15.9	6.8	4.1	2.9	1.7
Mississippi	35.1	15.8	9.4	6.1	3.6	13.8	6.2	3.7	2.4	1.4
North Carolina	21.5	9.5	5.7	3.8	2.2	9.2	4.1	2.5	1.6	1.0
Oklahoma	21.4	9.1	5.8	3.9	2.3	15.2	6.4	4.1	2.7	1.6
South Carolina	32.2	15.4	9.6	6.3	3.9	14.3	6.8	4.3	2.8	1.7
Tennessee	29.1	13.2	8.2	5.4	3.1	14.8	6.7	4.2	2.8	1.6
Texas	28.6	12.6	7.8	5.0	2.9	10.7	4.7	2.9	1.9	1.1
Virginia	26.5	11.4	7.1	4.6	2.8	8.4	3.6	2.2	1.5	0.9
West Virginia	29.3	12.9	7.9	5.1	3.0	17.4	7.7	4.7	3.0	1.8

[1] Figures are based on median annual tuition and required fees for full-time, in-state undergraduate students at public colleges and universities.

Sources: SREB-State Data Exchange; National Center for Education Statistics, unpublished data; and National Center for Public Policy and Higher Education: ability-to-pay spreadsheet for *Measuring Up 2002*, based on data from the U.S. Bureau of the Census (2003) — (www.highereducation.org).

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Table 51
continued

1996-97

Four-Year Colleges and Universities — Family Income					Two-Year Colleges — Family Income					
Lowest Fifth	Second Fifth	Middle Fifth	Fourth Fifth	Highest Fifth	Lowest Fifth	Second Fifth	Middle Fifth	Fourth Fifth	Highest Fifth	
26.0	10.8	6.6	4.3	2.6	14.2	5.9	3.6	2.4	1.4	United States
21.5	9.5	5.9	3.8	2.2	11.0	4.9	3.0	2.0	1.2	SREB states
25.7	9.7	5.7	3.9	2.3	16.1	6.1	3.6	2.4	1.5	Alabama
24.1	10.4	6.6	4.5	2.7	11.0	4.8	3.0	2.1	1.2	Arkansas
29.4	12.7	7.8	5.3	3.2	11.5	5.0	3.0	2.1	1.2	Delaware
19.5	8.9	5.4	3.5	2.1	11.9	5.4	3.3	2.2	1.2	Florida
19.5	8.0	5.0	3.4	2.0	11.5	4.8	3.0	2.0	1.2	Georgia
22.8	9.1	5.2	3.7	2.2	12.0	4.8	2.8	1.9	1.2	Kentucky
26.1	10.2	5.9	3.7	2.2	13.7	5.4	3.1	2.0	1.2	Louisiana
26.4	10.7	6.9	4.7	2.9	15.0	6.1	3.9	2.7	1.7	Maryland
30.7	12.7	7.7	5.0	3.0	12.5	5.2	3.1	2.0	1.2	Mississippi
16.2	7.0	4.2	2.8	1.7	5.6	2.4	1.5	1.0	0.6	North Carolina
18.8	7.8	4.8	3.3	2.0	13.0	5.4	3.3	2.3	1.4	Oklahoma
29.4	12.5	8.1	5.4	3.5	9.9	4.2	2.7	1.8	1.2	South Carolina
21.0	9.3	5.7	3.9	2.3	11.0	4.9	3.0	2.0	1.2	Tennessee
22.1	9.5	5.8	3.8	2.1	8.8	3.8	2.3	1.5	0.9	Texas
36.7	15.0	9.1	6.0	3.6	12.8	5.3	3.2	2.1	1.2	Virginia
27.7	11.4	6.9	4.6	2.7	17.3	7.1	4.3	2.9	1.7	West Virginia

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Table 52

Median Annual Tuition and Required Fees for Full-Time Undergraduate Students at Public Universities, Colleges, and Technical Institutes or Colleges[1]

	2001-02							
	SREB Categories of Universities and Colleges[2]							
	Four-Year							
	1		2		3		4	
	In-State	Out-of-State	In-State	Out-of-State	In-State	Out-of-State	In-State	Out-of-State
United States (median)	$3,987	$11,694	$3,662	$10,459	$3,129	$8,811	$3,353	$8,873
SREB states (median)	3,407	10,303	3,581	10,469	2,845	9,214	3,032	8,612
SREB states median as a percentage of nation	85.5	88.1	97.8	100.1	90.9	104.6	90.4	97.1
Alabama	$3,380	$8,912	$3,536	$7,430	$3,230	$6,140	$3,368	$6,990
Arkansas	NA	NA	4,158	10,113	3,893	9,143	NA	NA
Delaware	5,290	14,380	NA	NA	NA	NA	3,682	7,956
Florida	2,513	10,401	2,582	10,469	2,667	10,554	NA	NA
Georgia	3,355	11,251	3,454	11,850	2,532	8,328	2,501	8,297
Kentucky	3,734	10,274	3,954	10,632	2,754	7,422	2,765	7,136
Louisiana	3,395	8,695	2,453	9,450	2,586	8,297	2,495	8,103
Maryland	5,341	13,413	5,910	11,290	4,984	11,870	4,371	9,903
Mississippi	3,586	8,128	3,521	8,053	3,206	7,376	3,152	7,375
North Carolina	3,261	13,253	2,601	11,815	2,329	10,251	2,199	10,207
Oklahoma	2,887	7,611	NA	NA	2,107	5,000	2,155	5,048
South Carolina	4,577	11,144	NA	NA	4,668	8,756	3,754	9,471
Tennessee	3,784	11,570	3,472	10,126	3,149	9,621	3,128	9,600
Texas	3,710	10,040	3,994	10,324	2,877	9,221	2,616	9,006
Virginia	3,950	15,378	3,907	13,276	3,582	9,907	3,218	9,840
West Virginia	2,948	8,832	NA	NA	2,724	7,294	NA	NA

"NA" indicates not applicable. There was no institution of this type in the state.

"—" indicates data not available.

[1] The medians for the United States and SREB states are the middle values of all institutions by type. The figures for each state are the middle values of the institutions by type in that state.

[2] SREB classifies higher education institutions into multiple categories. See page 213.

Sources: SREB-State Data Exchange and National Center for Education Statistics, unpublished data.

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Table 52
continued

2001-02 SREB Categories of Universities, Colleges, and Technical Institutes or Colleges[2]								
Four-Year				Two-Year		Technical Institutes or Colleges		
5		6						
In-State	Out-of-State	In-State	Out-of-State	In-State	Out-of-State	In-State	Out-of-State	
$3,352	$8,476	$3,415	$8,735	$1,743	$4,384	$1,510	$2,572	United States (median)
2,524	7,816	2,556	7,091	1,420	4,896	1,038	1,860	SREB states (median)
75.3	92.2	74.8	81.2	81.5	111.7	68.7	72.3	SREB states median as a percentage of nation
$3,127	$6,029	$2,730	$5,280	$2,040	$3,840	$1,920	$3,720	Alabama
2,966	5,762	3,072	6,267	1,260	2,568	—	—	Arkansas
NA	NA	NA	NA	1,701	4,185	NA	NA	Delaware
2,524	10,411	2,406	10,294	1,514	5,651	—	—	Florida
2,410	8,206	2,550	8,232	1,450	5,311	1,032	1,938	Georgia
NA	NA	2,648	7,208	1,450	4,350	1,450	4,350	Kentucky
2,300	6,230	NA	NA	1,405	3,868	442	874	Louisiana
3,477	8,604	7,609	12,594	2,379	6,034	NA	NA	Maryland
3,106	7,375	NA	NA	1,260	3,048	NA	NA	Mississippi
2,069	9,991	2,043	9,039	1,010	5,544	NA	NA	North Carolina
2,187	5,080	2,185	5,079	1,550	3,766	—	—	Oklahoma
4,096	7,902	3,770	8,760	1,720	3,844	NA	NA	South Carolina
3,280	9,810	NA	NA	1,623	6,081	1,225	—	Tennessee
2,406	8,736	2,883	9,213	1,086	2,280	NA	NA	Texas
4,226	9,946	3,340	10,010	1,159	5,175	NA	NA	Virginia
NA	NA	2,539	6,118	1,536	5,133	—	—	West Virginia

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Table 53
Median Annual Tuition and Required Fees for Full-Time Undergraduate Students[1]

	Public Four-Year Colleges and Universities							
	In-State Students					Out-of-State Students		
		Percent Change, 1996-97 to 2001-02		As Percentages of Median Household Incomes			Percent Change, 1996-97 to 2001-02	
	2001-02	Not Adjusted for Inflation	Adjusted for Inflation[2]	1996-97	2001-02	2001-02	Not Adjusted for Inflation	Adjusted for Inflation[2]
United States (median)	$3,407	31.0	16.8	7.3	8.1	$9,166	20.5	7.5
SREB states (median)	2,965	43.4	27.9	6.5	8.0	9,035	38.7	23.6
SREB states median as a percentage of nation	87.0					98.6		
Alabama	$3,294	52.5	36.0	7.1	9.4	$6,316	50.4	34.1
Arkansas	3,209	61.1	43.6	7.3	9.6	6,509	58.2	41.1
Delaware	4,486	27.0	13.2	9.0	9.0	11,168	24.6	11.1
Florida	2,556	35.7	21.0	6.1	7.0	10,444	46.5	30.6
Georgia	2,478	23.7	10.3	6.2	5.8	8,273	40.6	25.4
Kentucky	2,787	36.0	21.2	6.3	7.3	7,398	33.8	19.3
Louisiana	2,441	21.0	7.9	6.7	7.3	8,219	78.3	59.0
Maryland	4,504	29.4	15.4	7.9	8.4	10,718	40.2	25.0
Mississippi	3,205	34.4	19.8	8.9	10.6	7,376	49.5	33.3
North Carolina	2,350	41.2	25.9	4.7	6.2	10,230	16.0	3.5
Oklahoma	2,180	29.2	15.2	6.2	6.1	5,073	28.7	14.8
South Carolina	3,868	24.3	10.8	9.0	10.3	8,756	29.3	15.3
Tennessee	3,190	58.4	41.2	6.5	8.9	9,662	52.2	35.7
Texas	2,892	45.2	29.5	6.0	7.1	9,276	10.3	-1.6
Virginia	3,670	-10.2	-19.9	10.4	7.3	10,557	14.6	2.2
West Virginia	2,585	22.2	8.9	8.4	8.7	6,118	19.3	6.4

[1] The medians for the United States and SREB states are the middle values of all four-year institutions. The figures for each state are the middle values of the four-year institutions in that state.

[2] The Consumer Price Index (academic year, not calendar year) increased by 12.1 percent from 1996-97 to 2001-02.

Sources: SREB-State Data Exchange; National Center for Education Statistics, unpublished data; and U.S. Bureau of the Census: *Current Population Survey*, Table H8-B (2001) — (www.census.gov).

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Table 54

First-Time Students' Participation in Student Financial-Aid Programs[1] at Public Four-Year Colleges and Universities

2000-01

	Median Percent Receiving[2]					Median Amount Per Recipient[2]			
	Any Aid	Federal Grants	State Grants	Institutional Grants	Loans	Federal Grants	State Grants	Institutional Grants	Loans
United States	76	28	34	28	42	$2,465	$1,851	$1,979	$2,874
SREB states	77	29	32	28	38	2,420	1,880	2,104	2,826
SREB states as a percentage of nation	101.3	103.6	94.1	100.0	90.5	98.2	101.6	106.3	98.3
Alabama	68	30	6	39	41	$2,577	$1,239	$2,635	$2,731
Arkansas	93	50	42	52	35	2,299	2,181	2,525	2,686
Delaware	81	28	27	36	66	2,719	3,145	3,368	5,200
Florida	85	21	73	30	28	2,363	2,138	2,017	2,835
Georgia	93	24	80	12	31	2,280	2,603	1,777	2,875
Kentucky	90	28	70	31	40	2,385	1,225	2,515	2,831
Louisiana	85	42	39	29	36	2,458	2,073	1,474	2,625
Maryland	75	22	34	31	48	2,545	2,500	3,000	3,456
Mississippi	89	48	37	36	47	2,712	1,093	3,374	2,981
North Carolina	65	24	28	17	44	2,697	2,079	2,340	2,859
Oklahoma	83	39	28	45	32	2,268	1,325	1,353	2,478
South Carolina	73	26	38	26	47	2,132	2,436	2,166	2,922
Tennessee	41	25	11	14	32	2,522	1,366	2,655	2,695
Texas	68	31	26	28	30	2,399	1,704	1,768	2,545
Virginia	66	19	30	18	47	2,651	2,458	3,253	3,050
West Virginia	74	38	23	22	49	2,455	1,513	1,559	2,634

[1] Full-time, first-time, degree- or certificate-seeking undergraduates. Students may participate in multiple programs.

[2] Colleges and universities report the average percentages of their first-time students who receive aid and the average amounts received. Reported here are the national, regional and state medians of the institutional averages.

Source: National Center for Education Statistics, unpublished data — (www.nces.ed.gov).

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Table 55
State Scholarships, Grants and Other Financial-Aid Funds

	Total[1] (in thousands), 2000-01	Scholarships and Grants Based on Need			
		Undergraduate		Graduate	
		2000-01 (in thousands)	Percent Change, 1995-96 to 2000-01	2000-01 (in thousands)	Percent Change, 1995-96 to 2000-01
United States	$5,892,234	$3,475,500	42.7	$23,680	20.6
SREB states	1,805,347	533,613	81.4	12,750	54.8
SREB states as a percentage of nation	30.6	15.4		53.8	
Alabama	$13,279	$1,820	-15.0	$35	-2.8
Arkansas	40,240	30,887	186.9	NA	NA
Delaware	12,422	1,057	-11.0	316	148.8
Florida	315,976	66,193	90.1	—	—
Georgia	320,006	NA	NA	NA	NA
Kentucky	74,306	45,327	72.9	NA	NA
Louisiana	100,285	1,463	-77.8	NA	NA
Maryland	66,309	43,665	43.9	634	169.8
Mississippi	32,883	1,563	33.0	NA	NA
North Carolina	171,929	58,769	252.8	2,119	69.4
Oklahoma	84,656	19,608	43.7	2,009	70.0
South Carolina	105,171	39,098	110.0	NA	NA
Tennessee	30,878	29,304	55.8	NA	NA
Texas	270,659	106,382	160.9	7,637	97.8
Virginia	127,419	70,260	17.9	—	—
West Virginia	38,929	18,217	124.0	NA	NA

"NA" indicates not applicable. The state did not have a program of this type in at least one year required for this report.

"—" indicates data not available.

[1] Reports on "other" amounts are not consistent over time, so change statistics are not shown for "other" or for total.

Sources: Kristen DeSalvatore and Linda Hughes, *26th Annual Survey Report, Academic Year 1995-96* (1997) and *32nd Annual Survey Report, Academic Year 2000-01* (2002), National Association of State Scholarship and Grant Aid Programs (Albany, N.Y.).

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Table 55
continued

Scholarships and Grants Not Based on Need				Other Financial Aid[1]		
Undergraduate		Graduate				
2000-01 (in thousands)	Percent Change, 1995-96 to 2000-01	2000-01 (in thousands)	Percent Change, 1995-96 to 2000-01	2000-01 (in thousands)	Percent of Total, 2000-01	
$1,089,662	165.1	$50,934	116.3	$1,252,458	21.3	United States
877,213	192.3	37,768	163.1	344,003	19.1	SREB states
80.5		74.2		27.5		SREB states as a percentage of nation
$5,593	-9.5	—	—	$5,831	43.9	Alabama
8,264	758.7	—	—	1,089	2.7	Arkansas
375	85.3	—	—	10,674	85.9	Delaware
236,440	260.7	$649	-15.4	12,694	4.0	Florida
310,995	93.8	—	—	9,011	2.8	Georgia
21,604	NA	NA	NA	7,375	9.9	Kentucky
89,703	958.7	—	—	9,119	9.1	Louisiana
6,751	18.1	46	70.4	15,213	22.9	Maryland
18,600	NA	18	-57.1	12,702	38.6	Mississippi
62,384	128.4	25,925	1,134.5	22,732	13.2	North Carolina
9,427	37.4	307	-10.0	53,305	63.0	Oklahoma
58,997	NA	NA	NA	7,076	6.7	South Carolina
852	78.2	—	—	722	2.3	Tennessee
2,246	NA	NA	NA	154,394	57.0	Texas
44,982	152.5	10,823	2.3	1,354	1.1	Virginia
—	—	—	—	20,712	53.2	West Virginia

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Table 56
Federal Pell Grants[1]

	Amount (in thousands)							
	Total		Public Colleges		Private Colleges		Proprietary Colleges	
	2000-01	Percent Increase, 1995-96 to 2000-01	2000-01	Percent Increase, 1995-96 to 2000-01	2000-01	Percent Increase, 1995-96 to 2000-01	2000-01	Percent Change, 1995-96 to 2000-01
United States	$7,491,026	36.8	$5,285,038	40.5	$1,238,678	20.6	$967,310	40.7
SREB states[2]	2,760,019	53.2	2,099,038	52.6	337,170	46.8	323,810	64.2
SREB states as a percentage of nation	36.8		39.7		27.2		33.5	
Alabama	$162,125	59.7	$133,171	59.1	$17,704	38.8	$11,250	121.9
Arkansas	89,569	65.3	77,300	73.2	8,951	19.9	3,319	60.2
Delaware	12,757	54.0	9,633	52.0	2,078	88.2	1,047	24.4
Florida	422,730	58.9	284,229	52.0	54,120	75.7	84,382	74.8
Georgia	196,708	57.0	130,086	47.9	33,889	51.0	32,734	119.0
Kentucky	122,739	36.5	92,901	37.7	16,341	28.0	13,497	38.7
Louisiana	167,803	34.9	138,095	34.2	13,865	35.8	15,843	39.7
Maryland	104,257	45.3	85,932	52.9	9,245	23.2	9,079	12.9
Mississippi	127,529	61.6	115,094	67.8	9,575	33.8	2,859	-9.6
North Carolina	189,906	67.1	151,071	72.6	34,837	52.8	3,998	21.7
Oklahoma	119,685	34.3	96,828	32.0	11,785	40.9	11,072	49.3
South Carolina	109,802	57.9	81,844	62.8	24,854	74.1	3,104	-38.0
Tennessee	144,810	52.7	101,590	49.7	25,577	35.0	17,643	120.5
Texas	571,810	56.5	445,104	55.2	45,684	38.4	81,023	77.8
Virginia	155,641	46.0	109,119	48.4	20,086	42.7	26,436	39.2
West Virginia	62,146	46.0	47,044	51.3	8,581	41.2	6,522	21.1

[1] The federal Pell Grant program is the nation's largest need-based financial-aid program for students. Pell Grants generally are awarded only to undergraduate students who have not earned bachelor's or professional degrees. The amount a student may receive depends on the expected family contribution, the cost of attendance, whether the student attends full time or part time, and whether the student attends for a full academic year or less. The maximum award for the 2000-01 academic year was $3,750. (Pell Grants were called Basic Educational Opportunity Grants until 1980.)

[2] Totals may not equal the sums of the figures shown because of rounding.

Sources: Office of Postsecondary Education, U.S. Department of Education: "Institutional Agreement and Authorization Report, Summary Statistics, 1995-96" (1996) and "End of Year Report, 2000-01" (2002) — (Washington, D.C.).

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Table 56
continued

Average Amount Per Recipient							
Total		Public Colleges		Private Colleges		Proprietary Colleges	
2000-01	Percent Increase, 1995-96 to 2000-01	2000-01	Percent Increase, 1995-96 to 2000-01	2000-01	Percent Increase, 1995-96 to 2000-01	2000-01	Percent Increase, 1995-96 to 2000-01	
$1,641	23.0	$1,626	24.1	$1,750	20.5	$1,915	21.6	United States
1,620	24.9	1,610	25.4	1,737	24.8	1,913	22.2	SREB states
98.7		99.0		99.3		99.9		SREB states as a percentage of nation
$1,574	35.0	$1,545	37.3	$1,864	22.5	$1,952	34.4	Alabama
1,705	24.5	1,704	24.9	1,737	25.9	1,843	14.9	Arkansas
1,503	19.6	1,515	17.7	1,554	23.6	1,713	25.8	Delaware
1,627	22.1	1,615	23.2	1,699	23.7	1,913	17.2	Florida
1,451	23.0	1,369	21.7	1,731	27.7	1,943	19.2	Georgia
1,683	22.3	1,697	21.5	1,774	24.8	1,874	25.1	Kentucky
1,763	25.0	1,775	25.2	1,771	27.0	2,021	21.9	Louisiana
1,502	25.6	1,502	25.2	1,561	35.9	1,748	20.0	Maryland
1,776	26.0	1,785	26.0	1,773	23.4	1,948	22.5	Mississippi
1,611	28.1	1,580	29.5	1,768	24.4	1,714	15.3	North Carolina
1,643	25.0	1,652	24.6	1,705	22.0	1,988	32.6	Oklahoma
1,556	27.1	1,503	26.3	1,832	25.6	1,927	32.9	South Carolina
1,650	20.6	1,651	20.0	1,742	23.6	1,830	25.2	Tennessee
1,617	25.8	1,613	26.9	1,708	24.0	1,930	22.2	Texas
1,590	23.7	1,604	22.3	1,686	25.1	1,888	27.5	Virginia
1,729	24.3	1,721	26.2	1,809	19.3	1,990	17.9	West Virginia

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Table 57
Federal Campus-Based Financial Aid to Students

	Amount (in thousands)					
	College Work/ Study Program		Perkins Loans		Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants	
	2000-01	Percent Increase, 1995-96 to 2000-01	2000-01	Percent Change, 1995-96 to 2000-01	2000-01	Percent Increase, 1995-96 to 2000-01
United States	$923,333	22.7	$1,139,660	15.0	$884,098	18.4
SREB states[1]	254,066	23.9	254,494	15.0	237,452	21.8
SREB states as a percentage of nation	27.5		22.3		26.9	
Alabama	$14,174	25.0	$12,751	24.0	$12,067	22.4
Arkansas	8,065	14.3	6,822	4.0	5,557	20.5
Delaware	1,243	12.2	2,750	25.3	2,249	33.1
Florida	31,637	46.8	24,435	10.5	33,609	25.1
Georgia	18,279	36.3	13,894	6.0	17,142	25.2
Kentucky	17,463	14.2	14,102	20.6	10,007	15.2
Louisiana	13,254	15.6	14,929	18.7	10,647	17.7
Maryland	12,655	21.7	17,667	25.3	13,889	28.9
Mississippi	10,611	10.2	11,678	19.4	8,931	11.8
North Carolina	19,443	30.5	25,855	13.3	23,118	39.6
Oklahoma	10,688	17.1	12,918	-3.6	8,109	0.1
South Carolina	10,429	15.2	10,911	-3.8	11,474	34.0
Tennessee	15,774	33.9	21,116	32.5	14,946	16.8
Texas	46,294	22.5	35,480	23.0	42,607	20.2
Virginia	17,892	17.6	19,525	7.2	17,064	17.5
West Virginia	6,164	2.4	9,660	16.0	6,036	4.3

[1] Totals may not equal the sums of the figures shown because of rounding.

Notes: The federal College Work/Study Program provides jobs for undergraduate and graduate students with financial need, allowing them to earn money to help pay educational expenses. If the student works on campus, it is usually for the school. If the student works off campus, the employer usually will be a private, nonprofit organization or a public agency, and the work performed must be in the public interest.

Federal Perkins Loans are low-interest (5 percent) loans for undergraduate and graduate students with exceptional financial need. (Perkins Loans were called National Direct Student Loans until 1987.)

Federal Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants are for undergraduates with exceptional financial need — those with the lowest expected family contributions. The program gives priority to students who also receive Pell Grants.

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Table 57
continued

Average Amount Per Recipient						
College Work/ Study Program		Perkins Loans		Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants		
2000-01	Percent Increase, 1995-96 to 2000-01	2000-01	Percent Change, 1995-96 to 2000-01	2000-01	Percent Change, 1995-96 to 2000-01	
$1,141	1.9	$1,796	19.5	$790	9.6	United States
1,292	18.4	1,993	22.3	703	9.4	SREB states
113.2		111.0		89.0		SREB states as a percentage of nation
$1,310	17.1	$2,059	27.4	$694	0.3	Alabama
1,176	16.5	1,627	-0.3	582	7.9	Arkansas
1,069	22.1	1,772	30.4	605	10.6	Delaware
1,522	29.2	1,718	25.9	650	10.9	Florida
1,331	27.4	2,163	35.6	724	3.2	Georgia
1,555	15.5	1,662	16.6	621	6.2	Kentucky
1,222	13.9	2,257	24.9	689	0.2	Louisiana
1,419	18.8	2,128	25.1	721	21.0	Maryland
1,068	7.5	2,386	42.1	653	-7.8	Mississippi
1,069	25.4	2,098	17.0	1,041	45.3	North Carolina
1,322	19.3	2,003	18.0	584	-5.7	Oklahoma
1,114	16.9	1,858	13.9	735	19.1	South Carolina
1,199	17.3	2,157	23.9	684	-4.2	Tennessee
1,420	14.4	2,145	24.8	719	16.0	Texas
1,244	17.1	1,941	15.5	617	-3.0	Virginia
941	1.1	1,677	16.3	865	5.3	West Virginia

Sources: Division of Analysis and Forecasting, Office of Postsecondary Education, U.S. Department of Education: "Distribution of Awards in the Campus-Based Programs for 2000-01" (2002) and unpublished data.

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Table 58
Federal Student-Loan Programs

	Amount (in thousands)					
	Stafford Subsidized Loans		Stafford Unsubsidized Loans		Parent Loans for Undergraduate Students	
	2000-01	Percent Change, 1995-96 to 2000-01	2000-01	Percent Increase, 1995-96 to 2000-01	2000-01	Percent Change, 1995-96 to 2000-01
United States	$18,082,572	6.8	$15,310,020	62.6	$4,255,375	62.2
SREB states	5,507,664	8.3	4,668,314	64.4	1,151,284	64.5
SREB states as a percentage of nation	30.5		30.5		27.1	
Alabama	$282,505	14.1	$236,149	87.4	$43,032	45.0
Arkansas	141,701	18.4	99,334	69.2	17,536	119.6
Delaware	34,011	-7.9	28,294	8.3	13,287	-27.4
Florida	940,780	27.1	848,160	94.5	142,581	63.2
Georgia	468,354	10.3	458,957	63.2	121,841	95.0
Kentucky	205,321	-4.0	164,616	45.7	28,382	67.9
Louisiana	341,597	-4.2	285,095	53.0	42,313	33.6
Maryland	246,622	5.1	207,979	55.1	94,569	60.4
Mississippi	178,480	13.4	122,887	66.7	13,153	82.5
North Carolina	349,537	8.9	313,616	73.5	120,975	93.9
Oklahoma	246,769	7.4	192,204	59.9	47,190	91.5
South Carolina	218,710	3.8	178,203	66.2	46,059	47.2
Tennessee	355,595	8.6	284,630	69.1	68,124	88.7
Texas	1,017,866	6.9	839,385	55.7	200,505	105.2
Virginia	367,584	-9.3	321,849	37.1	126,176	14.3
West Virginia	112,233	1.8	86,956	61.5	25,561	52.4

Notes: The figures here are more complete than and differ from those previously published. They are based on the state where a student attends college rather than on the location of the guarantor. Two categories of loans are included. "Direct" loans through the William D. Ford Federal Direct Loan Program were authorized by the Student Loan Reform Act of 1993. These low-interest loans are originated by participating institutions with funds provided directly through the U.S. Department of Education, which is the sole lender.

"Indirect" loans are through the Federal Family Education Loan Program and formerly were known as Guaranteed Student Loans. Funds for this program are provided primarily by commercial lenders. Loans are guaranteed by individual state or private nonprofit guaranty agencies and are reinsured by the federal government.

Both direct and indirect loan programs provide funds for the Stafford Subsidized Program, the Stafford Unsubsidized Program and Parent Loans for Undergraduate Students.

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Table 58
continued

Average Amount Per Recipient						
Stafford Subsidized Loans		Stafford Unsubsidized Loans		Parent Loans for Undergraduate Students		
2000-01	Percent Change, 1995-96 to 2000-01	2000-01	Percent Change, 1995-96 to 2000-01	2000-01	Percent Change, 1995-96 to 2000-01	
$3,441	-1.0	$4,065	12.8	$7,315	24.7	United States
3,351	-0.2	3,842	12.7	6,890	25.8	SREB states
97.4		94.5		94.2		SREB states as a percentage of nation
$3,359	-2.2	$3,649	10.4	$5,825	21.3	Alabama
3,256	4.8	3,601	17.4	5,938	32.3	Arkansas
3,132	-18.1	3,265	-16.7	5,993	-18.5	Delaware
3,308	-3.0	4,033	13.4	7,499	23.7	Florida
3,419	0.5	4,057	12.0	8,318	44.7	Georgia
3,241	2.2	3,544	15.8	6,157	25.5	Kentucky
3,495	1.8	4,007	11.9	6,811	44.9	Louisiana
3,581	-0.9	4,062	13.2	7,977	16.7	Maryland
3,211	4.2	3,275	10.5	5,144	29.2	Mississippi
3,439	2.6	3,922	15.6	6,783	23.4	North Carolina
3,205	4.8	3,625	21.2	6,314	32.5	Oklahoma
3,323	1.2	3,607	11.2	6,239	25.1	South Carolina
3,342	-0.6	3,869	14.6	7,417	28.7	Tennessee
3,420	1.3	3,909	13.2	6,417	35.5	Texas
3,329	-5.0	3,751	6.7	6,959	16.8	Virginia
2,861	-7.4	3,117	5.4	5,836	10.2	West Virginia

Subsidized loans are awarded based on need. Students are not charged any interest before they begin repayment. The federal government "subsidizes" the interest. Unsubsidized loans are not awarded based on need. Students are charged interest from the time the loans are disbursed until they are paid in full. If the interest accumulates, it will be capitalized — that is, the interest will be added to the principal amount of the loan and additional interest will be based on the higher amount. Unsubsidized loans began in the early 1990s.

Sources: Office of Postsecondary Education, U.S. Department of Education: *Federal Student Loan Programs Data Book, FY94-FY96*; and *Loan Volume Updates*, "Federal Direct Student Loans and Federal Family Education Loan Programs State Tables, 4th Quarter, Fiscal Year 2002" (2002) — (www.ed.gov/offices/OPE/data).

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Table 59

First-Time Students' Participation in Student Financial-Aid Programs[1] at Public Two-Year Colleges

2000-01

	Median Percent Receiving[2]					Median Amount Per Recipient[2]			
	Any Aid	Federal Grants	State Grants	Institutional Grants	Loans	Federal Grants	State Grants	Institutional Grants	Loans
United States	61	36	28	13	12	$2,295	$865	$836	$2,267
SREB states	62	39	19	13	10	2,258	821	802	2,093
SREB states as a percentage of nation	101.6	108.3	67.9	100.0	83.3	98.4	94.9	95.9	92.3
Alabama	77	43	7	22	7	$2,325	$891	$1,494	$2,204
Arkansas	79	52	23	13	9	2,458	1,615	858	2,188
Delaware	49	31	7	6	6	1,888	733	740	1,933
Florida	56	30	36	16	9	2,313	1,055	1,086	2,231
Georgia	78	35	54	11	17	2,160	1,548	1,000	1,894
Kentucky	76	48	52	11	11	2,302	893	913	2,072
Louisiana	52	38	14	12	29	2,356	847	616	2,379
Maryland	51	34	12	12	9	2,046	701	937	2,137
Mississippi	79	50	22	32	18	2,543	450	850	1,977
North Carolina	51	36	8	10	5	2,174	718	616	1,801
Oklahoma	76	48	32	24	21	2,010	823	709	2,099
South Carolina	68	47	22	6	21	1,958	1,202	788	1,946
Tennessee	41	26	13	12	9	2,295	727	969	1,684
Texas	54	36	11	14	7	2,335	702	721	2,174
Virginia	58	41	33	8	9	2,269	773	651	2,241
West Virginia	69	51	14	14	23	2,414	1,052	1,154	2,282

[1] Full-time, first-time, degree- or certificate-seeking undergraduates. Students may participate in multiple programs.

[2] Colleges and universities report the average percentages of their first-time students who receive aid and the average amounts received. Reported here are the national, regional and state medians of the institutional averages.

Source: National Center for Education Statistics, unpublished data — (www.nces.ed.gov)

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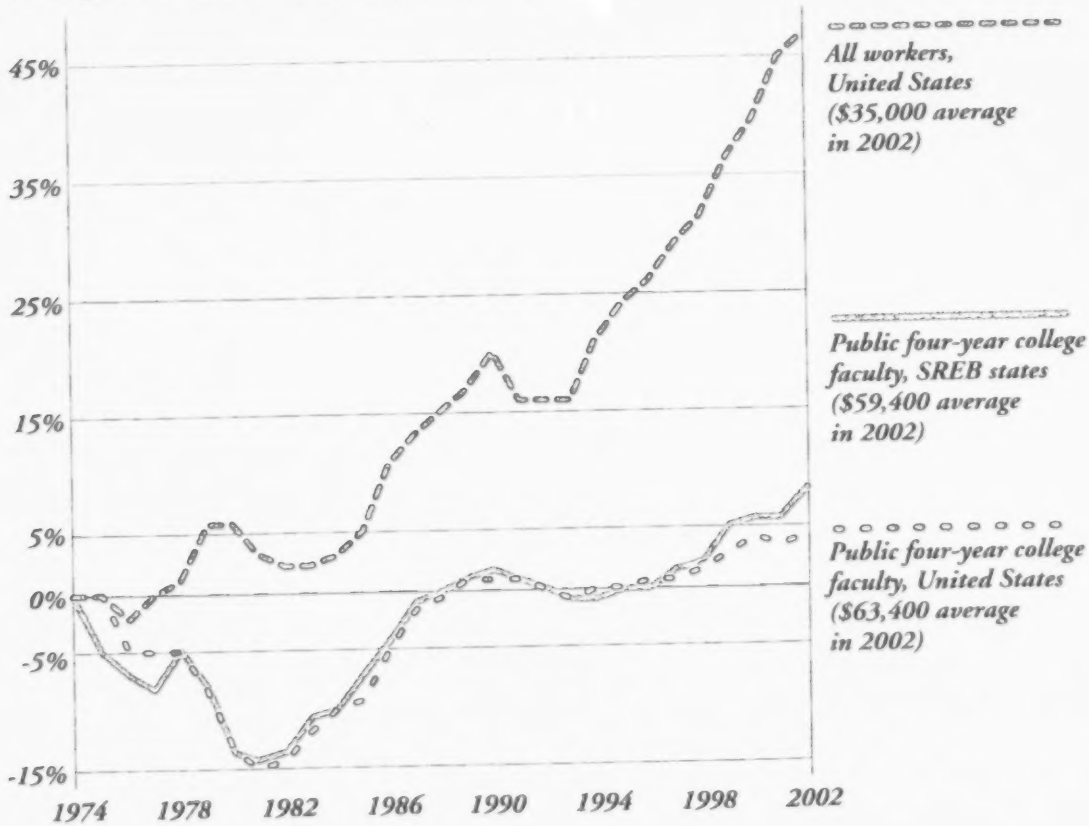
Faculty salary gaps

College faculty have higher levels of education and higher pay than workers overall. But, for most of the last quarter-century, faculty nationwide and in the SREB region lost ground to inflation and to what the average American worker earned. For almost 15 years beginning in the mid-1970s, average salaries of full-time faculty teaching in public four-year

Changes in Annual Pay *(adjusted for inflation)*

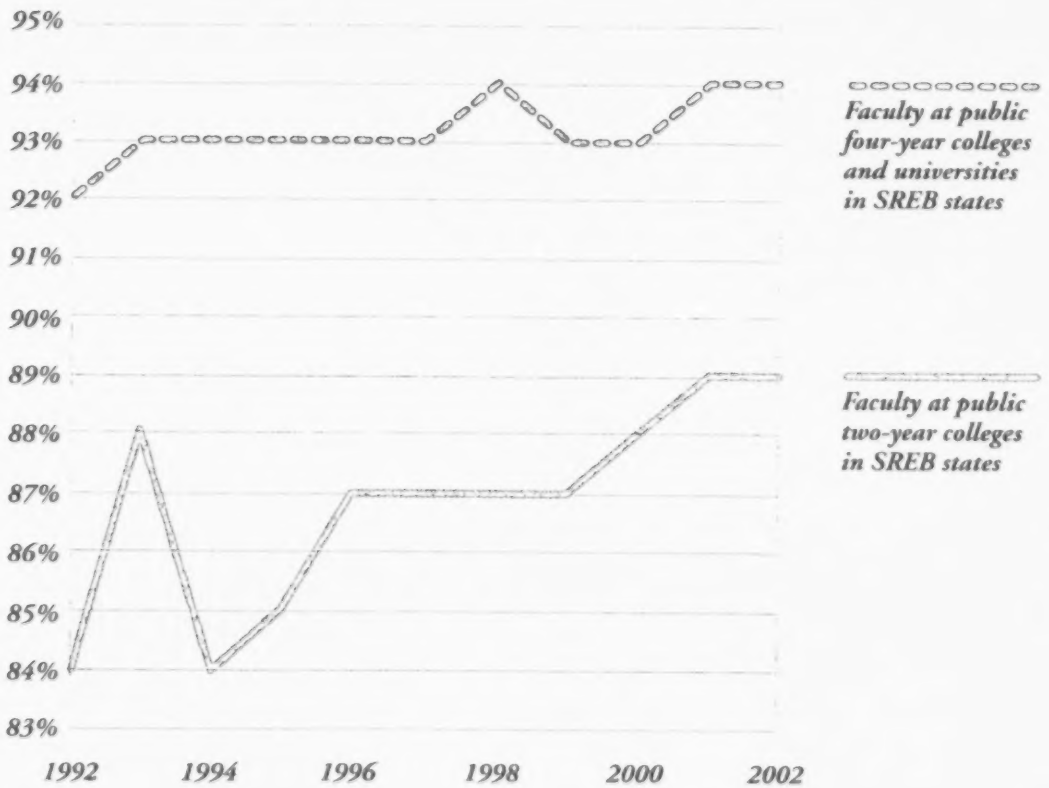


Sources: SREB-State Data Exchange, National Center for Education Statistics and U.S. Bureau of the Census

colleges and universities lost ground to inflation. In 1988, when the buying power of faculty salaries returned to the earlier level, the average salary for all workers nationally had 15 percent greater buying power. The buying power of faculty salaries has increased since then but still has not kept pace with salary increases for other workers. Faculty salaries at public four-year colleges and universities in the SREB region were about $4,400 higher in 2002 than in 1974 (when adjusted for inflation). In contrast, the average increase for all workers nationwide was about $11,100.

In only nine of the last 28 years did the buying power of faculty salaries at the SREB region's four-year colleges exceed the buying power of the average salary in 1974 (by at least one percentage point). In comparison, the earnings of the average American outpaced inflation in 25 of the last 28 years.

Average Faculty Salaries as Percentages of U.S. Averages



Sources: SREB-State Data Exchange and National Center for Education Statistics

College faculty members do get paid more than the average workers. This difference is understandable, because faculty positions require higher levels of education. But, since the mid-1970s, the difference between what a faculty member earns and what the average worker earns has diminished. For example, in 1974, faculty salaries were about 2.4 times the earnings of those with bachelor's degrees. By 2001 people with doctoral degrees earned just 1.6 times more than people with bachelor's degrees.

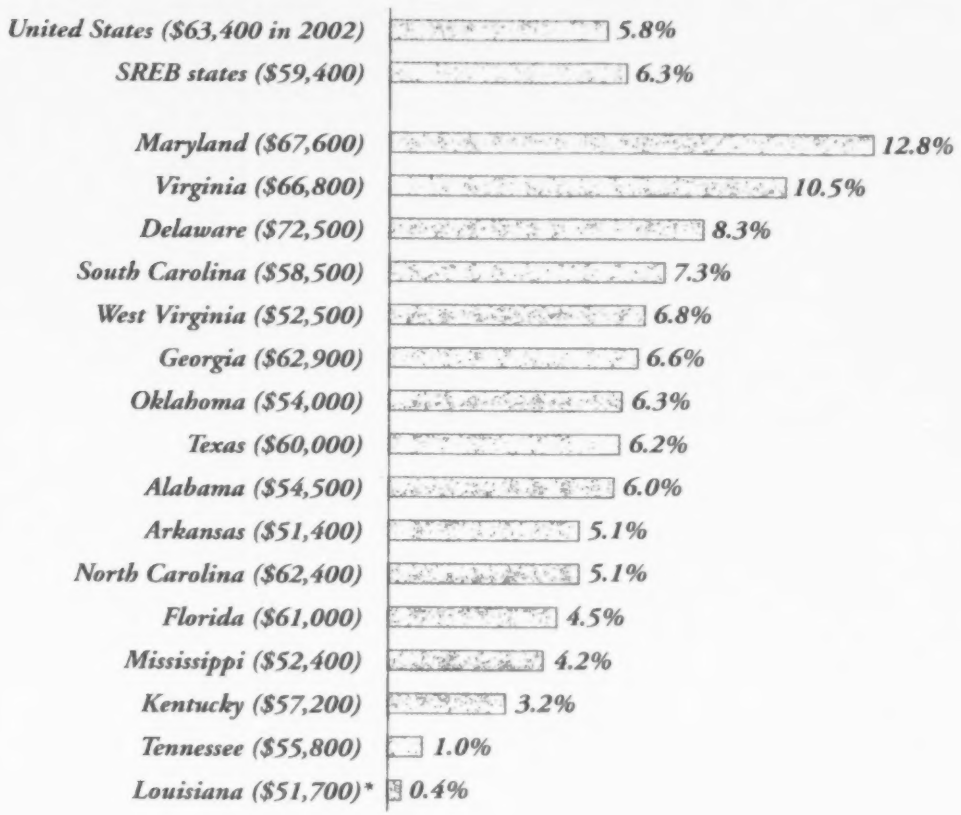
Faculty salaries in the SREB region are getting closer to the national average. In the last 10 years, the SREB region's average salary for faculty at public four-year colleges moved up from 92 percent to 94 percent of the U.S. average. The average salary for faculty at public two-year colleges increased from 84 percent of the national average in 1992 to 89 percent in 2002.

In the last five years, salaries of full-time teaching faculty in public four-year colleges and universities increased by 5.8 percent in the nation and by 6.3 percent in the SREB region (when these figures are adjusted for inflation). Averages in nine SREB states (Alabama, Delaware, Georgia, Maryland, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Texas, Virginia and West Virginia) moved closer to the national average during that time. Average salaries in Delaware, Maryland and Virginia are higher than the national average and increased the fastest in the last five years.

Faculty salaries at public two-year colleges increased by almost 2 percent in the SREB region and decreased by a fraction of a percent nationally in the last five years (when adjusted for inflation). During that time, the average faculty salaries in public two-year colleges moved closer to the national average in 12 SREB states (Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Texas, Virginia and West Virginia). Average salaries in Delaware and Maryland already were higher than the national average and gained even more ground.

Average Salaries and Salary Increases, Full-Time Instructional Faculty at Public Four-Year Colleges and Universities, 1997 to 2002

(adjusted for inflation)



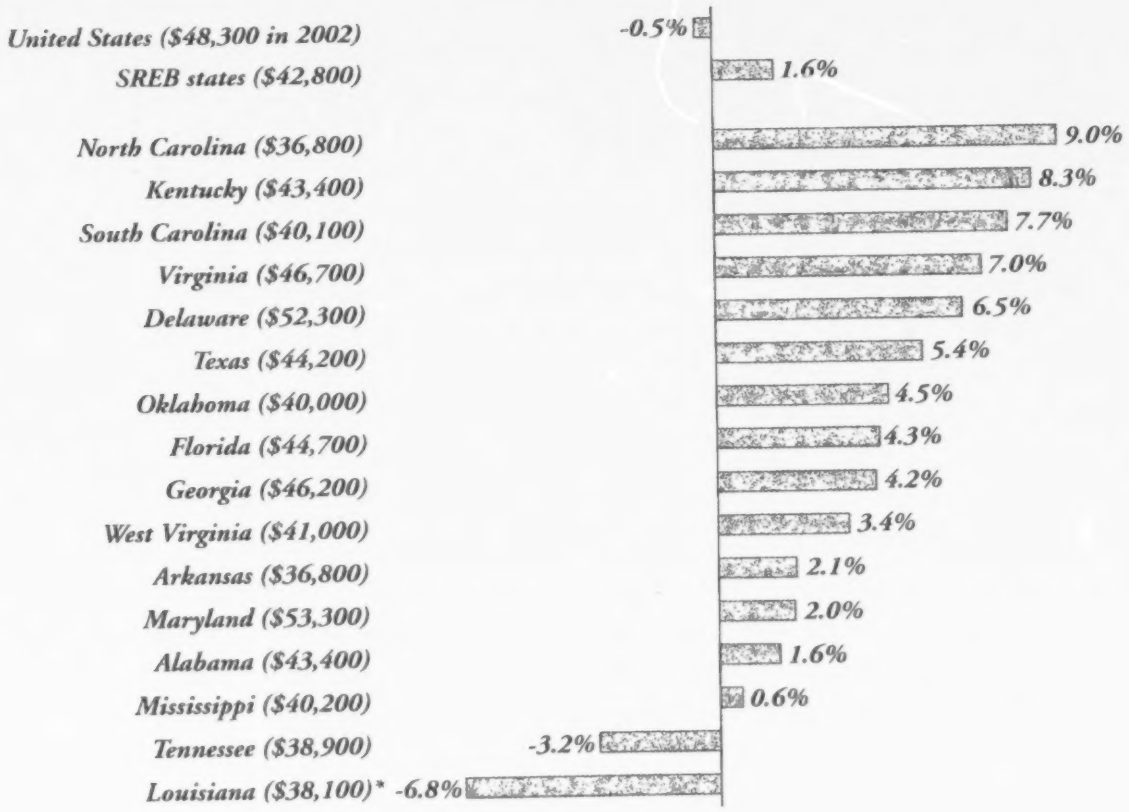
* Louisiana's increase is greater than it appears here because reporting changes in the state went into effect in 1998.

Sources: SREB-State Data Exchange, American Association of University Professors and National Center for Education Statistics

Salary gaps also exist among groups of faculty. Salaries of assistant professors and instructors (generally the younger and less experienced faculty) at four-year universities and colleges in the SREB states have tended to be closer to national averages than have the salaries of professors and associate professors (generally older and more experienced). In the last five years, though, the salaries of the "senior" ranks increased faster than did those of the "junior" ranks. For example, the average salary of assistant professors in the SREB region increased by almost 21 percent, while that

Average Salaries and Salary Changes, Full-Time Instructional Faculty at Public Two-Year Colleges*, 1997 to 2002

(adjusted for inflation)



* Two-year colleges that award mainly associate's degrees and offer college transfer courses. Technical institutes or colleges are not included. Louisiana's decrease is less than it appears here because reporting changes in the state went into effect in 1998.

Sources: SREB-State Data Exchange, American Association of University Professors and National Center for Education Statistics

of professors increased by almost 24 percent. While salaries of assistant professors and instructors still are closer to the national averages than are salaries of professors and associate professors, the gaps became less pronounced. Salaries for all faculty ranks in the SREB region trail the national averages.

Salaries tend to be higher at larger, more complex universities. Average salaries in 2002 ranged from about $43,500 at SREB states' colleges and universities that award few graduate degrees to about $68,000

at universities that award the most doctoral degrees. Salaries at the larger, more complex universities are closer to the national averages than are those at smaller, less complex universities. And this discrepancy is increasing, because salaries at the SREB region's larger universities increased more than did salaries at the smaller universities in the last five years.

Salary differences among broad teaching fields have increased in the last five years. Average faculty salaries in higher-paid fields (such as business and management or sciences and technologies) rose faster than did salaries in lower-paid fields (social and behavioral sciences, education or the humanities).

Administrators' salaries

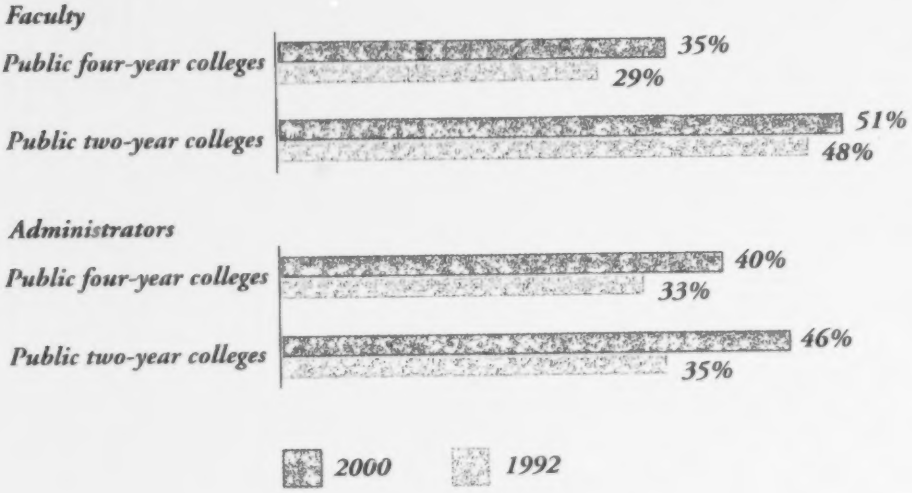
Average salaries for administrators at public four-year colleges and universities in the SREB region have gained ground on — and, in some cases, surpassed — national averages. In the last five years, the average annual salary for campus chancellors and presidents in the SREB region rose by almost 37 percent (22 percent, when adjusted for inflation) to about $192,000 — about $9,500 more than the national average.

Chief academic officers' salaries in the SREB region rose by almost 27 percent to just above the national average. Chief business officers' salaries in the SREB region increased by almost 28 percent — compared with a national average increase of 25 percent — but remain slightly below the national average. The average salary of academic deans in the SREB region rose by more than 24 percent to $120,500 — almost $2,800 less than the national average.

Profile of faculty and administrators

Women and minorities increased their representation among full-time faculty and administrators at public colleges in the 1990s. In the SREB region in 2000, women accounted for 35 percent of the faculty and more than 40 percent of the administrators at public four-year colleges. Women accounted for 51 percent of the faculty and 46 percent of the administrators at the region's public two-year colleges.

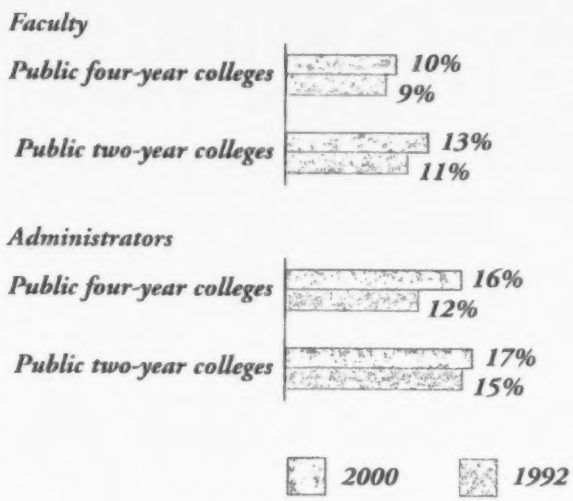
Percent of Faculty and Administrators Who Are Women, *SREB States*



Source: National Center for Education Statistics

Black and Hispanic faculty accounted for 10 percent of the full-time faculty at public four-year colleges and universities in the SREB states and 13 percent at public two-year colleges. These proportions both were higher than the rates in the early 1990s (9 percent and 11 percent, respectively). While black faculty members at public four-year colleges in the SREB region became less concentrated in predominantly or historically black colleges, these institutions still employed almost 55 percent of the region's black faculty. Nationwide, black faculty also became less concentrated in predominantly or historically black colleges — almost 35 percent in 2000, compared with 39 percent five years earlier.

Percent of Faculty and Administrators Who Are Black or Hispanic, *SREB States*



Source: National Center for Education Statistics

By 2000, black and Hispanic people accounted for 16 percent of the administrators at public four-year colleges in the SREB states, compared with 13 percent nationally. Black and Hispanic administrators accounted for 17 percent of the total at public two-year colleges in the SREB region and 14 percent nationwide.

Table 60

Average Salaries of Full-Time Instructional Faculty at Public Four-Year Colleges and Universities

	Average Salary (all ranks), 2001-02	Percent Change		Inflation-Adjusted Percent Change[1]		Percent of U.S. Average Salary		Rank in SREB Region	
		1996-97 to 2001-02	2000-01 to 2001-02	1996-97 to 2001-02	2000-01 to 2001-02	1996-97	2001-02	1996-97	2001-02
United States	$63,409	18.7	3.7	5.8	1.9				
SREB states	59,423	19.3	3.4	6.3	1.6	93.3	93.7		
Alabama	54,461	18.9	-3.0	6.0	-4.7	85.7	85.9	12	11
Arkansas	51,416	17.9	2.1	5.1	0.3	81.6	81.1	16	16
Delaware	72,601	21.7	3.1	8.5	1.3	111.7	114.5	1	1
Florida	60,973	17.2	4.0	4.5	2.2	97.4	96.2	6	6
Georgia	62,929	19.6	3.8	6.6	2.0	98.5	99.2	5	4
Kentucky	57,213	15.8	2.7	3.2	0.9	92.5	90.2	8	9
Louisiana[2]	51,662	12.6	8.1	0.4	6.2	85.9	81.5	11	15
Maryland	67,585	26.6	7.9	12.8	6.0	100.0	106.6	3	2
Mississippi	52,394	16.8	1.6	4.2	-0.1	84.0	82.6	14	14
North Carolina	62,408	17.9	1.3	5.1	-0.5	99.1	98.4	4	5
Oklahoma	53,957	19.2	2.8	6.3	1.0	84.7	85.1	13	12
South Carolina	58,506	20.3	3.0	7.3	1.2	91.0	92.3	10	8
Tennessee	55,762	13.3	4.8	1.0	2.9	92.1	87.9	9	10
Texas	60,042	19.1	3.7	6.2	1.9	94.4	94.7	7	7
Virginia	66,769	23.9	0.4	10.5	-1.3	100.9	105.3	2	3
West Virginia	52,472	19.7	2.5	6.8	0.7	82.0	82.8	15	13

[1] The Consumer Price Index (academic year, not calendar year) increased by 12.1 percent from 1996-97 to 2001-02 and by 1.8 percent from 2000-01 to 2001-02.

[2] Louisiana increases are greater than they appear here because reporting changes in the state went into effect in 1997-98.

Sources: SREB-State Data Exchange; American Association of University Professors; and National Center for Education Statistics.

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Table 61

Average Salaries of Full-Time Instructional Faculty by Rank at Public Four-Year Colleges and Universities

	2001-02				
	Professor	Associate Professor	Assistant Professor	Instructor	All Ranks[3]
United States	$82,753	$60,578	$50,129	$36,391	$63,409
SREB states	79,483	58,750	48,730	35,391	59,423
SREB states as a percentage of nation	96.0	97.0	97.2	97.3	93.7
Alabama	$71,877	$54,230	$45,379	$33,161	$54,461
Arkansas	67,435	55,200	45,099	34,712	51,416
Delaware	97,707	67,611	54,565	43,474	72,601
Florida	79,967	59,080	50,315	36,817	60,973
Georgia	84,897	61,284	49,900	36,415	62,929
Kentucky	76,340	57,355	46,893	33,885	57,213
Louisiana[2]	70,860	53,909	45,354	32,985	51,662
Maryland	92,493	67,577	57,068	45,744	67,585
Mississippi	69,026	54,539	44,866	33,301	52,394
North Carolina	84,172	61,516	52,174	43,006	62,408
Oklahoma	74,271	54,248	45,246	32,423	53,957
South Carolina	74,562	56,643	46,959	35,419	58,506
Tennessee	71,198	54,118	45,008	33,205	55,762
Texas	81,797	58,430	49,848	37,726	60,042
Virginia	89,665	64,199	50,966	37,981	66,769
West Virginia	65,254	51,610	42,114	34,220	52,472

[1] Figures are not adjusted for inflation.

[2] Louisiana increases are greater than they appear here because reporting changes in the state went into effect in 1997-98.

[3] "All Ranks" includes the ranks shown, plus all other full-time faculty, such as lecturers and unranked faculty.

Sources: SREB-State Data Exchange; American Association of University Professors; and National Center for Education Statistics.

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Table 61
continued

Percent Increase, 1996-97 to 2001-02[1]					
Professor	Associate Professor	Assistant Professor	Instructor	All Ranks[3]	
22.3	19.7	19.5	16.6	18.7	United States
23.7	21.5	20.5	16.8	19.3	SREB states
21.4	19.4	18.1	14.4	18.9	Alabama
20.2	23.8	17.9	21.0	17.9	Arkansas
22.8	18.7	20.0	26.7	21.7	Delaware
21.8	20.7	18.8	17.5	17.2	Florida
24.7	20.7	18.1	10.7	19.6	Georgia
23.3	19.8	19.2	9.4	15.8	Kentucky
17.0	14.6	16.9	11.3	12.6	Louisiana[2]
30.4	31.0	33.0	31.8	26.6	Maryland
21.4	18.5	14.1	14.3	16.8	Mississippi
21.1	20.3	20.1	14.9	17.9	North Carolina
27.1	20.9	17.7	8.1	19.2	Oklahoma
20.7	19.8	19.3	23.8	20.3	South Carolina
16.6	15.4	16.7	15.9	13.3	Tennessee
23.2	23.3	23.4	21.5	19.1	Texas
29.8	25.9	22.1	19.9	23.9	Virginia
22.2	21.5	16.3	15.6	19.7	West Virginia

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Table 62

Average Salaries of Full-Time Instructional Faculty by Type of Public Four-Year Colleges and Universities

	Average for All Ranks of Faculty, 2001-02					
	SREB Categories of Four-Year Colleges and Universities[1]					
	1	2	3	4	5	6
United States	$71,613	$61,840	$57,936	$56,501	$51,892	$49,714
SREB states	68,039	62,402	52,419	50,711	47,918	43,549
SREB states as a percentage of nation	95.0	100.9	90.5	89.7	92.3	87.6
Alabama	$59,751	$56,806	$49,904	$46,548	$45,513	$57,727
Arkansas	NA	60,899	49,577	NA	46,323	39,859
Delaware	75,135	NA	NA	57,275	NA	NA
Florida	64,717	58,909	54,053	NA	52,889	39,571
Georgia	68,148	87,329	52,627	53,767	51,698	48,558
Kentucky	66,711	65,314	51,841	47,773	NA	42,635
Louisiana[2]	60,073	55,652	49,497	45,179	44,902	NA
Maryland	81,092	64,463	56,056	57,365	52,321	42,175
Mississippi	56,875	55,327	46,878	44,377	42,339	NA
North Carolina	75,286	56,052	56,739	54,668	52,735	45,575
Oklahoma	61,557	NA	50,831	47,979	44,258	42,076
South Carolina	66,777	NA	47,632	52,200	48,665	42,936
Tennessee	65,573	55,183	51,702	50,937	49,831	NA
Texas	69,060	60,327	51,842	47,968	57,859	44,929
Virginia	76,550	68,030	55,155	52,325	49,769	45,061
West Virginia	60,315	NA	50,774	NA	NA	40,711

"NA" indicates not applicable. There was no institution of this type in the state in at least one of the years.

[1] SREB classifies four-year colleges into six categories based on number of degrees awarded and number of subjects in which degrees are awarded. See page 213.

[2] Louisiana increases are greater than they appear here because reporting changes in the state went into effect in 1997-98.

[3] Figures are not adjusted for inflation.

Sources: SREB-State Data Exchange; American Association of University Professors; and National Center for Education Statistics.

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Table 62
continued

Percent Change, 1996-97 to 2001-02[3]						
SREB Categories of Four-Year Colleges and Universities[1]						
1	2	3	4	5	6	
21.1	20.6	14.5	17.4	8.2	16.5	**United States**
20.8	19.6	17.2	15.7	13.6	6.3	**SREB states**
20.0	12.0	14.8	15.5	14.8	27.2	**Alabama**
NA	NA	15.3	NA	14.7	6.3	**Arkansas**
21.2	NA	NA	21.9	NA	NA	**Delaware**
18.1	15.4	19.7	NA	NA	NA	**Florida**
17.5	31.0	19.6	19.9	13.7	11.1	**Georgia**
17.0	25.7	12.9	17.2	NA	2.9	**Kentucky**
12.8	15.7	13.9	9.5	7.9	NA	**Louisiana[2]**
33.1	24.5	NA	19.1	21.0	-13.9	**Maryland**
20.0	16.1	14.4	NA	9.4	NA	**Mississippi**
18.9	16.2	18.0	16.4	11.6	0.6	**North Carolina**
21.8	NA	14.3	18.6	12.8	17.5	**Oklahoma**
22.0	NA	11.7	19.5	16.2	1.7	**South Carolina**
15.3	10.4	14.9	9.3	6.7	NA	**Tennessee**
20.7	21.6	21.0	17.4	49.2	14.1	**Texas**
28.7	23.5	19.0	19.3	8.5	0.2	**Virginia**
21.4	NA	17.5	NA	NA	6.0	**West Virginia**

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Table 63
Estimated Average Salaries of Full-Time Faculty by Teaching Field at Public Four-Year Colleges and Universities

	United States							
	SREB Categories of Four-Year Colleges[1]							
	All	Percent Increase[2], 1996-97 to 2001-02	2001-02					
			1	2	3	4	5	6
Humanities	$54,440	15.1	$59,949	$52,160	$50,869	$52,022	$48,724	$46,776
Foreign Languages	54,842	16.6	58,512	51,424	50,861	50,617	48,026	46,370
Letters	53,932	13.0	61,722	51,422	49,584	51,593	48,144	46,485
Philosophy and Religion	58,616	13.6	62,976	57,798	54,816	55,815	57,706	48,370
Visual and Performing Arts	53,933	16.4	58,864	51,995	51,269	52,202	48,334	46,990
Social and Behavioral Sciences	62,265	18.3	71,445	60,018	55,827	55,358	52,852	49,038
Area and Ethnic Studies	63,704	18.2	66,490	59,624	58,702	58,121	53,081	49,133
Home Economics	58,095	21.3	63,666	53,474	49,786	46,899	45,596	49,709
Protective Services	55,368	18.3	63,747	53,144	57,483	54,456	50,390	43,020
Psychology	62,441	17.8	73,093	61,788	56,602	55,753	53,636	50,105
Public Administration and Services	NA	NA	85,248	—	—	—	—	—
Social Sciences and History	63,168	18.0	72,991	60,806	56,071	55,933	53,373	49,343
Social Work	58,472	10.2	65,713	60,051	54,694	53,524	50,126	47,988
Sciences and Technologies	70,121	20.6	78,315	68,933	59,273	58,194	53,232	49,996
Agribusiness and Agriculture Production	70,470	22.8	79,144	57,508	55,615	62,267	56,666	43,086
Agricultural Sciences	NA	NA	68,134	—	—	—	—	—
Architecture and Environmental Design	62,840	20.2	63,624	63,207	54,644	65,773	60,951	60,630
Computer and Information Sciences	73,704	22.0	88,406	78,368	67,183	64,278	56,860	54,883
Engineering	82,962	23.2	86,873	79,736	70,575	68,105	56,819	55,910
Engineering-Related Technologies	57,117	17.4	60,712	56,992	59,512	53,368	54,210	48,976
Life Sciences	65,760	18.8	74,384	61,259	55,356	55,621	51,962	49,549
Mathematics	62,590	17.7	73,957	61,259	55,060	54,069	50,240	47,259
Physical Sciences	69,250	19.4	80,006	66,253	57,803	57,508	53,311	50,187
Business Management and Administrative Services	80,007	24.7	99,510	79,658	71,816	67,990	62,456	55,592
Education	56,378	16.2	63,308	56,026	53,481	53,931	49,372	46,288
Nursing	53,147	20.5	60,322	53,061	51,723	51,392	47,350	45,581
Selected Other								
Communications	54,670	17.3	61,591	51,987	50,489	52,100	48,176	46,034
Law	NA	NA	118,375	—	—	—	—	—
Library and Archival Sciences	56,258	22.2	72,055	51,944	52,079	45,290	40,904	35,775
Multi/Interdisciplinary Studies	63,484	25.1	73,599	52,061	58,050	51,461	56,634	52,441

"NA" indicates not applicable. Data available for only one type of four-year college.

"—" indicates data not available.

[1] SREB classifies four-year colleges into six categories based on number of degrees awarded and number of subjects in which degrees are awarded. See page 213.

[2] Figures are not adjusted for inflation.

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Table 63
continued

SREB States							
SREB Categories of Four-Year Colleges[1]							
All	Percent Increase[2], 1996-97 to 2001-02	2001-02					
		1	2	3	4	5	6
$50,174	18.1	$54,498	$50,770	$47,489	$46,191	$44,223	$48,116
50,173	13.9	52,584	49,517	47,814	46,065	43,198	46,900
48,874	18.0	53,984	49,578	45,919	45,498	43,907	47,910
55,289	18.3	59,167	55,322	50,631	50,757	49,451	49,736
50,468	20.0	54,970	51,472	48,354	46,419	44,523	48,411
58,533	18.9	66,777	60,633	52,529	50,300	49,114	50,273
63,601	18.8	69,202	59,803	54,495	47,466	49,659	48,923
56,237	24.1	60,966	55,205	48,478	44,715	41,942	49,709
52,051	16.2	57,241	52,150	54,377	47,090	47,408	43,445
58,271	21.1	66,685	62,207	53,999	49,320	49,839	50,699
NA	NA	86,886	—	—	—	—	—
59,422	19.1	68,394	60,834	52,706	51,363	49,486	50,950
55,388	6.2	58,826	63,820	49,019	50,560	47,688	50,440
66,522	20.1	73,210	71,637	55,937	52,849	48,650	50,686
62,933	17.9	71,173	54,660	52,966	49,959	47,828	43,379
NA	NA	64,298	—	—	—	—	—
61,985	21.6	63,435	62,461	52,690	52,026	49,289	60,630
70,789	21.5	82,351	79,647	63,960	61,878	54,906	53,662
79,967	21.1	81,847	82,753	67,479	61,552	54,024	56,667
57,019	20.8	65,357	59,542	57,888	49,742	46,847	45,059
61,625	16.8	69,781	61,252	52,566	50,932	48,676	51,692
58,151	20.6	69,031	60,518	50,899	48,324	44,735	49,158
64,948	17.1	73,722	68,488	54,475	52,706	48,891	51,458
78,121	23.1	95,070	80,792	69,759	65,688	61,146	58,164
53,975	18.2	59,475	57,868	50,718	48,907	47,313	47,935
50,564	22.0	56,406	52,404	49,731	47,203	45,839	45,984
52,674	17.5	60,439	53,173	48,701	46,733	44,491	44,630
NA	NA	112,342	—	—	—	—	—
50,339	16.1	64,504	50,758	45,046	37,295	36,168	33,372
58,684	14.8	65,536	52,313	56,501	59,729	59,049	53,286

Humanities
Foreign Languages
Letters
Philosophy and Religion
Visual and Performing Arts
Social and Behavioral Sciences
Area and Ethnic Studies
Home Economics
Protective Services
Psychology
Public Administration and Services
Social Sciences and History
Social Work
Sciences and Technologies
Agribusiness and Agriculture Production
Agricultural Sciences
Architecture and Environmental Design
Computer and Information Sciences
Engineering
Engineering-Related Technologies
Life Sciences
Mathematics
Physical Sciences
Business Management and Administrative Services
Education
Nursing
Selected Other
Communications
Law
Library and Archival Sciences
Multi/Interdisciplinary Studies

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Office of Institutional Research at Oklahoma State University. *Annual National Faculty Salary Survey by Discipline and Rank in Public and Private Four-Year Colleges and Universities 1996-97* and *2001-02* (Stillwater, Okla.).

FACULTY

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Table 64

Average Salaries of Full-Time Instructional Faculty at Public Two-Year Colleges and Technical Institutes or Colleges[1]

	Average Salary (all ranks), 2001-02		Percent Change 1996-97 to 2001-02		Percent Change 2000-01 to 2001-02	
	Two-Year Colleges	Technical Institutes or Colleges	Two-Year Colleges	Technical Institutes or Colleges	Two-Year Colleges	Technical Institutes or Colleges
United States	$48,304	$49,447	11.6	18.1	4.9	19.0
SREB states	42,817	38,366	13.9	12.8	4.4	7.0
Alabama	43,387	46,336	13.9	19.5	—	—
Arkansas	36,778	—	14.5	—	3.0	—
Delaware	52,327	NA	19.5	NA	2.4	NA
Florida	44,694	—	17.0	—	2.2	—
Georgia	46,227	40,817	16.8	8.4	3.2	3.9
Kentucky	43,429	35,287	21.4	—	2.3	4.7
Louisiana[2]	38,147	34,895	4.6	24.3	3.4	12.0
Maryland	53,271	NA	14.4	NA	5.5	NA
Mississippi	40,248	NA	12.8	NA	-1.9	NA
North Carolina	36,809	NA	22.2	NA	2.1	NA
Oklahoma	39,959	—	17.1	—	0.5	—
South Carolina	40,074	NA	20.8	NA	3.4	NA
Tennessee	38,924	31,743	8.6	26.2	2.2	3.9
Texas	44,233	NA	18.2	NA	12.4	NA
Virginia	46,668	NA	20.0	NA	-0.5	NA
West Virginia	40,983	—	15.9	—	0.9	—

"NA" indicates not applicable. There was no institution of this type in the state in at least one of the years.

"—" indicates data not available.

[1] SREB classifies two-year colleges and technical institutes or colleges into multiple categories, which are aggregated here. Two-year colleges award associate's degrees and offer college transfer courses, but some certificates and diplomas also may be awarded. Technical institutes or colleges award vocational/technical certificates and diplomas, but some vocational/technical associate's degrees also may be awarded. See page 213.

[2] Louisiana increases are greater than they appear here and decreases are less than they appear here because reporting changes in the state went into effect in 1997-98.

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Table 64
continued

Inflation-Adjusted Percent Change[3]				Percent of U.S. Average				
1996-97 to 2001-02		2000-01 to 2001-02		Two-Year Colleges		Technical Institutes or Colleges		
Two-Year Colleges	Technical Institutes or Colleges	Two-Year Colleges	Technical Institutes or Colleges	1996-97	2001-02	1996-97	2001-02	
-0.5	5.3	3.1	16.9					United States
1.6	0.6	2.6	5.1	86.8	88.6	81.2	77.6	SREB states
1.6	6.5	—	—	88.0	89.8	92.6	93.7	Alabama
2.1	—	1.2	—	74.2	76.1	NA	—	Arkansas
6.5	NA	0.6	NA	101.2	108.3	NA	NA	Delaware
4.3	—	0.4	—	88.2	92.5	—	—	Florida
4.2	-3.3	1.4	2.1	91.4	95.7	89.9	82.5	Georgia
8.3	—	0.5	2.8	82.6	89.9	—	71.4	Kentucky
-6.8	10.8	1.6	10.1	84.3	79.0	67.0	70.6	Louisiana[2]
2.0	NA	3.7	NA	107.5	110.3	NA	NA	Maryland
0.6	NA	-3.6	NA	82.4	83.3	NA	NA	Mississippi
9.0	NA	0.3	NA	69.6	76.2	NA	NA	North Carolina
4.5	—	-1.3	—	78.8	82.7	—	—	Oklahoma
7.7	NA	1.6	NA	76.6	83.0	NA	NA	South Carolina
-3.2	12.5	0.5	2.1	82.8	80.6	60.1	64.2	Tennessee
5.4	NA	10.5	NA	86.4	91.6	NA	NA	Texas
7.0	NA	-2.2	NA	89.9	96.6	NA	NA	Virginia
3.4	—	-0.9	—	81.6	84.8	—	—	West Virginia

[3] The Consumer Price Index (academic year, not calendar year) increased by 12.1 percent from 1996-97 to 2001-02 and by 1.8 percent from 2000-01 to 2001-02.

Sources: SREB-State Data Exchange; American Association of University Professors; and National Center for Education Statistics.

FACULTY

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Table 65

Estimated Average Salaries of Full-Time Administrators at Public Four-Year Colleges and Universities

	United States							
	SREB Categories of Four-Year Colleges and Universities[2]							
	All	Percent Increase[3], 1996-97 to 2001-02	2001-02					
			1	2	3	4	5	6
Executive								
Chief Executive Officer/Single Institution	$182,499	31.7	$261,502	$208,335	$185,208	$157,232	$144,385	$140,143
Administrative and Academic Support	101,611	24.2	138,080	115,203	96,559	89,390	79,715	74,608
Chief Academic Officer	142,822	24.9	202,291	171,517	137,387	124,683	110,817	105,862
Chief Budgeting Officer	81,647	22.5	109,089	87,060	75,808	68,799	65,123	59,678
Chief Business Officer	127,494	25.2	171,550	149,903	126,273	117,550	100,420	95,682
Chief Development Officer	116,532	29.5	163,417	135,924	108,076	102,901	91,321	81,925
Chief Information Systems Officer	109,318	33.9	160,340	124,608	100,599	93,744	81,719	78,944
Chief Personnel/Human Relations Officer	84,482	24.3	115,351	93,841	79,688	75,263	67,446	58,084
Chief Planning Officer	99,863	14.4	120,221	96,494	99,075	85,555	98,841	—
Chief Public Relations Officer	83,043	21.1	119,782	99,775	74,872	67,067	58,248	56,786
Director of Academic Computing	84,644	21.0	116,894	88,851	75,803	72,818	64,244	57,384
Director of Administrative Computing	85,926	26.6	110,331	87,952	80,264	76,387	67,632	66,244
Director of Institutional Research	73,845	18.0	93,444	81,580	73,217	65,440	61,528	59,689
Director of Library Services	93,880	19.3	138,522	109,201	90,861	80,690	70,323	59,565
Academic	123,293	23.7	159,756	130,037	111,089	100,502	90,057	80,543
Dean, Agriculture	143,516	18.1	169,414	134,582	104,875	103,690	—	92,183
Dean, Architecture	137,649	23.9	143,452	129,034	113,697	—	—	—
Dean, Arts and Letters	110,421	21.3	146,618	130,941	108,781	99,388	88,083	81,870
Dean, Arts and Sciences	121,506	26.2	172,909	135,752	110,323	103,244	92,643	85,631
Dean, Business	137,242	26.5	203,085	150,992	124,014	111,930	96,520	84,694
Dean, Communications	125,971	23.9	143,287	112,543	89,414	94,670	—	—
Dean, Continuing Education	106,957	23.8	132,643	111,347	100,739	91,181	90,032	79,462
Dean, Education	111,973	21.8	147,879	121,905	108,146	97,067	87,025	79,359
Dean, Engineering	155,931	22.7	189,539	152,599	129,330	119,350	113,348	84,323
Dean, Fine Arts	118,768	28.9	146,176	121,791	109,332	98,267	75,869	—
Dean, Graduate Programs	109,977	17.9	141,815	116,550	101,812	87,584	81,606	—
Dean, Home Economics	NA	NA	144,786	—	—	—	—	—
Dean, Humanities	114,273	25.7	147,884	126,998	104,490	102,185	100,400	75,307
Dean, Library and Information Sciences	115,373	22.1	139,822	115,600	101,452	90,981	88,299	—
Dean, Mathematics	NA	NA	—	—	93,615	—	—	64,390
Dean, Music	NA	NA	143,547	107,635	—	—	—	—
Dean, Sciences	116,539	19.7	160,753	138,567	115,450	96,813	87,155	76,978
Dean, Social Sciences	109,855	11.3	152,426	99,984	114,506	100,108	85,474	68,383
Dean, Social Work	137,204	33.9	147,439	125,151	104,588	—	—	—
Dean, Undergraduate Programs	108,215	32.7	125,920	97,826	105,190	—	71,245	—
Student Services	80,793	20.3	105,132	88,072	78,731	74,635	68,004	61,528
Chief Admissions Officer	71,196	18.9	90,979	77,197	67,966	65,160	62,600	58,390
Chief Student Affairs Officer	113,055	24.6	150,015	123,025	110,648	103,776	92,820	82,191
Director, Student Financial Aid	67,838	20.8	86,670	74,244	67,396	63,311	57,095	52,438
Registrar	69,290	17.8	89,436	73,376	67,684	65,594	57,804	53,347

"NA" indicates not applicable. Data available for fewer than half of the types of four-year colleges.

"—" indicates data not available. There were too few administrators reported for that position.

[1] Delaware is included in figures beginning in 1999-2000 but is not included in figures for 1996-97.

Table 65
continued

SREB States[1]								
SREB Categories of Four-Year Colleges and Universities[2]								
All	Percent Increase[3], 1996-97 to 2001-02	2001-02						
		1	2	3	4	5	6	
								Executive
$191,998	36.8	$275,102	$227,407	$182,975	$156,125	$143,275	$156,130	Chief Executive Officer/Single Institution
97,809	25.4	131,322	118,423	89,808	82,037	73,239	76,843	**Administrative and Academic Support**
143,401	26.8	203,259	185,587	129,581	119,084	106,790	110,742	Chief Academic Officer
74,759	23.9	98,561	82,919	69,343	64,925	53,009	55,623	Chief Budgeting Officer
126,602	27.7	171,853	162,272	120,886	111,776	95,352	108,203	Chief Business Officer
111,534	29.6	150,242	145,644	100,365	88,533	86,268	85,551	Chief Development Officer
109,780	45.6	161,052	125,110	94,797	86,270	70,463	82,506	Chief Information Systems Officer
79,611	28.1	109,962	90,795	71,823	66,376	53,055	61,716	Chief Personnel/Human Relations Officer
NA	NA	—	—	90,951	80,065	—	—	Chief Planning Officer
77,836	28.1	105,305	108,608	68,506	59,158	52,160	62,122	Chief Public Relations Officer
78,782	19.1	103,624	88,419	71,091	66,774	64,691	59,504	Director of Academic Computing
82,559	28.6	103,719	88,945	73,692	68,442	63,548	67,740	Director of Administrative Computing
69,863	18.5	88,267	83,948	65,849	59,503	52,107	60,575	Director of Institutional Research
90,346	22.7	132,954	111,475	84,894	71,475	67,705	60,583	Director of Library Services
120,510	24.4	155,678	134,486	105,494	92,285	86,547	83,555	**Academic**
133,833	14.1	163,972	—	100,221	97,889	—	—	Dean, Agriculture
131,406	19.0	139,199	121,434	110,751	—	—	—	Dean, Architecture
103,264	31.3	146,618	128,623	103,033	84,065	88,376	—	Dean, Arts and Letters
117,720	27.5	162,858	143,117	109,132	97,290	88,698	84,897	Dean, Arts and Sciences
133,390	25.6	200,376	164,280	117,624	104,425	93,113	85,419	Dean, Business
NA	NA	149,450	—	88,697	—	—	—	Dean, Communications
102,662	25.6	127,859	113,092	94,145	82,313	83,411	—	Dean, Continuing Education
107,689	21.9	142,348	122,785	103,536	89,761	84,534	82,909	Dean, Education
160,544	26.0	190,181	164,488	120,343	101,385	—	—	Dean, Engineering
111,073	26.1	136,302	116,001	100,530	87,314	—	—	Dean, Fine Arts
103,443	16.0	134,605	117,764	96,673	81,396	77,755	—	Dean, Graduate Programs
NA	NA	140,770	—	—	—	—	—	Dean, Home Economics
106,965	26.6	146,959	—	94,978	—	—	78,959	Dean, Humanities
111,745	24.3	128,301	109,485	101,452	77,317	—	—	Dean, Library and Information Sciences
NA	NA	—	—	84,519	—	—	—	Dean, Mathematics
NA	NA	130,057	108,596	—	—	—	—	Dean, Music
119,095	22.8	165,894	140,099	108,585	90,957	79,230	—	Dean, Sciences
NA	NA	148,940	—	—	—	—	—	Dean, Social Sciences
NA	NA	142,621	129,686	—	—	—	—	Dean, Social Work
NA	NA	127,287	90,961	—	—	—	—	Dean, Undergraduate Programs
77,245	21.9	99,830	84,806	72,788	66,808	—	63,752	**Student Services**
67,321	19.9	85,559	71,483	63,822	53,785	56,663	64,509	Chief Admissions Officer
110,137	28.2	145,717	124,437	103,507	95,035	88,198	84,487	Chief Student Affairs Officer
63,818	23.9	82,539	71,349	62,049	56,832	50,441	51,668	Director, Student Financial Aid
66,409	20.0	83,856	70,579	62,720	57,931	54,032	56,241	Registrar

[2] SREB classifies four-year colleges into six categories based on number of degrees awarded and number of subjects in which degrees are awarded. See page 213.

[3] Figures are not adjusted for inflation.

Source: College and University Professional Association for Human Resources, © 1997 and 2002, reprinted by permission.

Table 66

Full-Time Faculty by Sex and Racial/Ethnic Group at Public Four-Year Colleges and Universities[1]

	1999-2000				
		Percent of Total			Percent of Black Faculty at PBIs or HBIs[3]
	Total	Women	Blacks[2]	Hispanics[2]	
United States	281,235	34.2	5.0	2.7	34.6
SREB states	98,560	34.6	8.0	2.3	54.6
SREB states as a percentage of nation	35.0				
Alabama	6,393	33.5	7.7	1.4	49.9
Arkansas	2,594	37.7	7.5	0.6	61.3
Delaware	1,117	33.5	10.6	1.2	72.4
Florida	10,199	34.0	7.9	4.2	37.9
Georgia	7,636	37.6	8.1	1.0	37.2
Kentucky	5,644	34.5	4.6	1.0	13.8
Louisiana	5,802	39.6	13.3	1.3	75.8
Maryland	4,947	33.9	13.7	1.9	66.8
Mississippi	3,043	36.1	17.5	0.7	81.3
North Carolina	8,945	34.6	11.0	1.1	68.1
Oklahoma	3,896	32.4	3.9	1.5	55.6
South Carolina	4,301	33.1	7.2	1.4	44.7
Tennessee	6,336	34.4	6.9	1.4	34.3
Texas	14,965	34.3	5.2	6.4	53.7
Virginia	9,613	32.2	7.4	1.2	48.4
West Virginia	3,129	35.3	2.5	1.1	32.1

[1] Figures include all full-time faculty at public four-year colleges and universities except those at specialized institutions. See page 213.

[2] Calculated based on the "all races" total that excludes people whose race is unknown and people from foreign countries.

[3] "PBIs" refers to predominantly black institutions. "HBIs" refers to historically black institutions. Predominantly black institutions are those in which black students account for more than 50 percent of the total enrollment. Historically black institutions are those founded prior to 1964 as institutions for black students.

Source: National Center for Education Statistics — (www.nces.ed.gov).

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Table 67

Percent Distribution of Full-Time Instructional Faculty by Rank at Public Four-Year Colleges and Universities

	2001-02					1996-97				
	Professor	Associate Professor	Assistant Professor	Instructor	All Other[1]	Professor	Associate Professor	Assistant Professor	Instructor	All Other[1]
United States	36.1	26.6	25.9	6.0	5.3	38.0	28.5	24.5	4.8	4.2
SREB states	31.5	27.0	26.9	8.5	6.1	33.9	28.9	26.3	6.9	4.0
Alabama	30.6	28.7	27.5	11.3	1.9	30.1	30.6	28.2	9.8	1.2
Arkansas	28.0	23.6	26.8	18.3	3.2	33.3	31.8	24.6	7.5	2.8
Delaware	35.2	30.4	24.8	9.5	0.2	30.0	26.3	26.7	16.3	0.7
Florida	32.4	28.6	27.6	9.7	1.7	36.5	30.8	25.0	6.5	1.1
Georgia	30.6	29.1	32.4	6.8	1.0	32.0	30.7	30.0	5.2	2.2
Kentucky	30.1	29.3	27.2	5.6	7.7	35.8	31.0	26.9	3.1	3.2
Louisiana	27.6	22.3	29.2	20.5	0.5	29.4	25.3	30.1	15.3	0.0
Maryland	29.6	25.2	28.9	4.1	12.3	33.1	29.0	24.7	3.9	9.2
Mississippi	29.4	24.4	30.5	13.4	2.3	30.6	25.1	30.4	12.5	1.4
North Carolina	30.8	27.3	21.5	1.3	19.1	32.3	29.3	23.0	1.2	14.2
Oklahoma	29.8	24.4	29.1	16.7	0.0	30.8	26.4	30.3	12.5	0.0
South Carolina	35.3	28.8	25.7	8.7	1.4	35.1	29.8	23.7	8.2	3.2
Tennessee	36.5	26.1	26.8	9.5	1.1	40.0	27.3	26.4	5.9	0.4
Texas	31.2	24.9	25.4	4.6	13.8	35.7	26.6	25.3	4.5	7.9
Virginia	33.7	30.5	24.9	8.0	2.9	36.2	32.4	23.3	6.3	1.8
West Virginia	35.1	29.8	27.5	6.8	0.8	35.8	30.5	27.8	4.8	1.2

[1] "All Other" includes lecturers and unranked faculty.

Sources: SREB-State Data Exchange; American Association of University Professors; and National Center for Education Statistics.

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Table 68

Estimated Percent Distribution of Full-Time Faculty by Teaching Field at Public Four-Year Colleges and Universities

	Percent of Total Faculty, United States, 2001-02						
	SREB Categories of Four-Year Colleges[1]						
	All	1	2	3	4	5	6
Humanities[2]	20.9	19.0	20.9	22.5	23.0	22.2	24.7
Foreign Languages	3.7	4.7	3.7	2.8	2.7	2.4	2.9
Letters	7.2	5.7	6.8	8.2	9.0	10.0	11.5
Philosophy and Religion	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.2	1.7
Visual and Performing Arts	8.4	7.1	8.7	9.8	9.8	8.5	8.6
Social and Behavioral Sciences[2]	19.8	18.7	20.9	20.6	20.6	21.2	17.9
Area and Ethnic Studies	0.7	1.1	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.1
Home Economics	1.4	2.0	1.6	1.2	0.6	0.5	0.3
Protective Services	0.7	0.2	0.8	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.2
Psychology	3.8	3.1	3.8	4.2	4.8	4.9	3.8
Public Administration and Services	NA	0.4	—	—	—	—	—
Social Sciences and History	11.6	11.0	12.2	12.0	11.9	12.8	11.7
Social Work	1.4	1.0	1.9	1.7	1.9	1.2	0.8
Sciences and Technologies[2]	33.6	42.6	31.4	24.9	26.0	26.6	29.6
Agribusiness and Agriculture Production	1.1	1.5	0.6	0.8	1.0	0.5	0.7
Agricultural Sciences	NA	4.3	—	—	—	—	—
Architecture and Environmental Design	1.2	1.9	1.2	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.1
Computer and Information Sciences	2.8	1.9	3.4	3.2	3.2	3.8	4.1
Engineering	6.9	11.3	8.3	2.6	2.1	1.9	1.3
Engineering-Related Technologies	1.0	0.4	1.0	1.6	0.9	2.0	3.2
Life Sciences	6.1	7.7	4.7	4.6	5.5	5.4	6.4
Mathematics	5.4	5.1	5.2	5.4	6.3	6.3	7.2
Physical Sciences	7.3	8.3	7.1	6.2	6.4	6.6	6.6
Business Management and Administrative Services	9.1	6.8	10.0	11.5	10.6	10.6	11.5
Education	9.7	6.8	10.4	12.8	12.1	12.3	9.0
Nursing	2.8	1.4	3.3	3.8	3.9	3.5	5.0
Selected Other							
Communications	2.3	2.0	2.1	2.8	3.0	2.7	1.7
Law	NA	1.8	—	—	—	—	—
Library and Archival Sciences	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.3
Multi/Interdisciplinary Studies	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.4

* Indicates less than 0.1 percent.

"NA" indicates not applicable. Data available for only one type of four-year college.

"—" indicates data not available.

[1] SREB classifies four-year colleges into six categories based on number of degrees awarded and number of subjects in which degrees are awarded. See page 213.

[2] Broad discipline totals may not equal the sums of the subsidiary entries because of rounding.

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Table 68
continued

Percent of Total Faculty, SREB States, 2001-02							
	SREB Categories of Four-Year Colleges[1]						
All	1	2	3	4	5	6	
20.2	17.9	19.9	21.9	22.7	22.3	24.4	**Humanities[2]**
3.2	4.1	3.3	2.4	2.7	1.9	2.9	Foreign Languages
7.6	6.0	7.1	8.5	9.6	11.1	10.9	Letters
1.5	1.7	1.6	1.4	1.1	0.5	2.0	Philosophy and Religion
7.9	6.2	7.9	9.6	9.3	8.8	8.6	Visual and Performing Arts
18.2	16.3	19.8	19.5	19.9	17.3	19.1	**Social and Behavioral Sciences[2]**
0.2	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	Area and Ethnic Studies
1.6	2.3	1.2	1.3	0.8	0.5	0.7	Home Economics
0.8	0.2	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.4	Protective Services
3.5	2.7	3.9	4.1	4.5	4.2	3.7	Psychology
NA	0.3	—	—	—	—	—	Public Administration and Services
10.6	9.8	11.1	11.2	11.4	10.5	12.5	Social Sciences and History
1.3	0.8	2.2	1.5	2.1	0.9	0.6	Social Work
34.0	43.8	32.3	25.2	25.8	26.2	28.2	**Sciences and Technologies[2]**
1.1	1.7	0.1	1.0	1.2	0.8	1.2	Agribusiness and Agriculture Production
NA	5.5	—	—	—	—	—	Agricultural Sciences
1.2	2.2	1.2	0.5	0.1	*	0.3	Architecture and Environmental Design
3.0	1.9	4.0	3.4	3.6	4.1	3.5	Computer and Information Sciences
7.2	11.9	10.1	2.4	1.8	0.9	1.4	Engineering
0.9	0.4	0.8	1.5	0.8	0.9	2.6	Engineering-Related Technologies
6.0	7.4	4.4	4.8	5.9	6.1	7.0	Life Sciences
5.6	5.2	4.9	5.6	6.6	7.6	6.3	Mathematics
6.8	7.7	6.9	6.0	5.8	5.8	5.9	Physical Sciences
10.1	7.7	11.5	12.0	11.9	11.3	10.5	**Business Management and Administrative Services**
10.3	8.1	9.7	12.8	12.3	14.3	8.8	**Education**
3.3	1.5	4.1	4.5	4.6	5.0	6.1	**Nursing**
							Selected Other
2.3	2.0	1.7	3.2	2.2	2.7	1.8	Communications
NA	1.9	—	—	—	—	—	Law
0.4	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.8	0.4	Library and Archival Sciences
0.4	0.4	0.7	0.5	*	0.1	0.7	Multi/Interdisciplinary Studies

Sources: College and University Professional Association for Human Resources, © 2002, reprinted by permission.

Office of Institutional Research at Oklahoma State University. *Annual National Faculty Salary Survey by Discipline and Rank in Public and Private Four-Year Colleges and Universities* (Stillwater, Okla., 2002).

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Table 69

Full-Time Administrators by Sex and Racial/Ethnic Group at Public Four-Year Colleges and Universities[1]

	1999-2000				
		Percent of Total			Percent of Black Administrators at PBIs or HBIs[3]
	Total	Women	Blacks[2]	Hispanics[2]	
United States	56,314	42.2	9.7	2.9	39.2
SREB states	22,034	40.2	13.1	2.9	56.9
SREB states as a percentage of nation	39.1				
Alabama	1,241	38.2	9.8	0.5	73.0
Arkansas	455	40.4	14.0	0.2	58.7
Delaware	437	41.9	19.0	0.5	51.8
Florida	2,496	41.8	13.7	5.1	48.7
Georgia	2,529	41.1	14.5	0.3	45.7
Kentucky	985	37.2	9.2	0.3	34.1
Louisiana	1,734	42.3	18.7	0.7	70.0
Maryland	700	41.3	27.3	0.9	84.2
Mississippi	470	33.2	26.2	0.6	83.7
North Carolina	1,987	40.1	17.5	0.5	63.3
Oklahoma	590	34.9	8.1	1.5	47.9
South Carolina	678	32.3	10.1	0.1	63.2
Tennessee	1,468	34.0	9.5	0.3	31.7
Texas	3,398	40.2	7.1	12.8	49.8
Virginia	2,174	48.6	13.7	0.4	53.4
West Virginia	692	36.1	5.5	0.6	23.7

[1] Figures include all full-time administrators at public four-year colleges and universities except those at specialized institutions. See page 213.

[2] Calculated based on the "all races" total that excludes people whose race is unknown and people from foreign countries.

[3] "PBIs" refers to predominantly black institutions. "HBIs" refers to historically black institutions. Predominantly black institutions are those in which black students account for more than 50 percent of the total enrollment. Historically black institutions are those founded prior to 1964 as institutions for black students.

Source: National Center for Education Statistics — (www.nces.ed.gov).

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Table 70

Full-Time Faculty by Sex and Racial/Ethnic Group at Public Two-Year Colleges[1]

	1999-2000				
		Percent of Total			Percent of Black Faculty at PBIs or HBIs[3]
	Total	Women	Blacks[2]	Hispanics[2]	
United States	101,960	48.8	6.2	4.3	16.1
SREB states	34,744	51.3	8.7	4.1	17.0
SREB states as a percentage of nation	34.1				
Alabama	1,533	53.9	17.2	0.3	56.1
Arkansas	919	53.5	5.3	0.5	NA
Delaware	301	57.8	9.0	1.3	NA
Florida	4,728	50.5	8.8	6.0	NA
Georgia	1,048	54.2	12.2	0.9	22.8
Kentucky	1,129	55.2	5.3	0.5	NA
Louisiana	640	59.1	16.3	1.7	39.4
Maryland	1,817	51.2	10.8	1.0	50.0
Mississippi	2,231	60.0	9.6	0.1	21.4
North Carolina	4,822	53.1	9.9	0.5	6.2
Oklahoma	1,254	49.4	3.1	1.0	NA
South Carolina	1,745	51.9	10.1	0.4	27.3
Tennessee	1,313	54.0	9.3	0.7	27.0
Texas	9,127	46.8	6.4	10.9	6.4
Virginia	1,937	47.7	8.0	1.2	NA
West Virginia	200	51.5	0.7	1.3	NA

"NA" indicates not applicable. There is no institution of this type in the state.

[1] Figures include instruction, research and public service faculty. Only two-year colleges are shown. Technical institutes or colleges are not included.

[2] Calculated based on the "all races" total that excludes people whose race is unknown and people from foreign countries.

[3] "PBIs" refers to predominantly black institutions. "HBIs" refers to historically black institutions. Predominantly black institutions are those in which black students account for more than 50 percent of total enrollment. Historically black institutions are those founded prior to 1964 as institutions for black students.

Source: National Center for Education Statistics — (www.nces.ed.gov).

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Table 71

Full-Time Administrators by Sex and Racial/Ethnic Group at Public Two-Year Colleges[1]

	1999-2000				
		Percent of Total			Percent of Black Administrators at PBIs or HBIs[3]
	Total	Women	Blacks[2]	Hispanics[2]	
United States	20,038	47.7	9.1	4.9	21.3
SREB states	5,740	46.0	12.3	4.3	26.6
SREB states as a percentage of nation	28.6				
Alabama	245	42.9	25.7	0.0	88.9
Arkansas	246	49.2	9.3	0.8	NA
Delaware	34	55.9	23.5	2.9	NA
Florida	629	42.1	12.1	6.6	NA
Georgia	329	53.5	18.8	0.6	32.8
Kentucky	121	57.0	5.8	0.0	NA
Louisiana	109	48.6	29.6	0.9	59.4
Maryland	352	53.1	15.1	0.3	54.7
Mississippi	355	33.5	12.7	0.3	75.6
North Carolina	654	39.1	11.8	0.3	7.9
Oklahoma	273	41.8	5.1	2.2	NA
South Carolina	92	44.6	12.0	0.0	63.6
Tennessee	154	39.6	20.1	0.0	35.5
Texas	1,693	50.1	9.9	11.3	2.4
Virginia	418	43.8	7.7	0.0	NA
West Virginia	36	61.1	6.3	0.0	NA

"NA" indicates not applicable. There is no institution of this type in the state.

[1] Only two-year colleges are shown. Technical institutes or colleges are not included.

[2] Calculated based on the "all races" total that excludes people whose race is unknown and people from foreign countries.

[3] "PBIs" refers to predominantly black institutions. "HBIs" refers to historically black institutions. Predominantly black institutions are those in which black students account for more than 50 percent of the total enrollment. Historically black institutions are those founded prior to 1964 as institutions for black students.

Source: National Center for Education Statistics — (www.nces.ed.gov).

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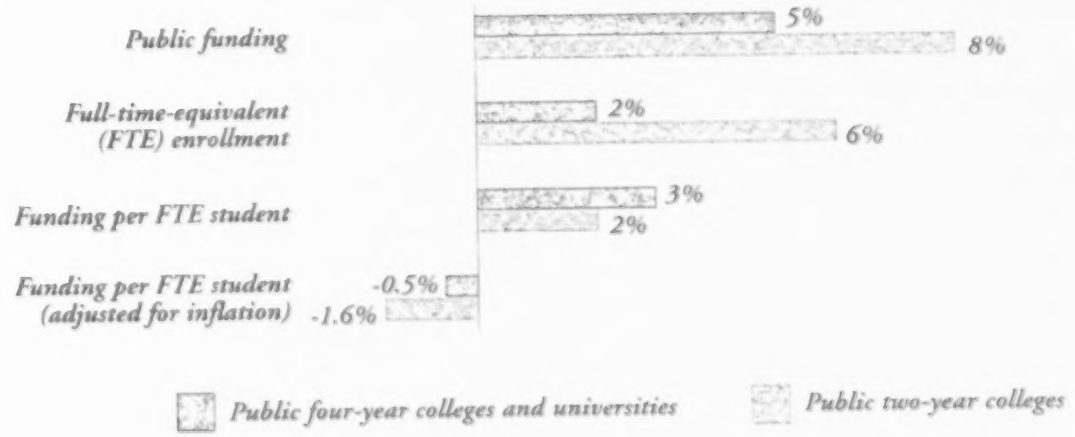
Per-student funding adjusted for inflation

Despite states' increased investments in higher education between the 2001 and 2002 academic years, per-student funding for public four-year and two-year colleges in the SREB states decreased because of inflation and enrollment growth. While funding for public four-year colleges rose by 5 percent and funding for public two-year colleges rose by 8 percent, full-time-equivalent enrollments increased by 2 percent at public four-year colleges (to almost 1.9 million) and by almost 6 percent at two-year colleges (to more than 1.3 million). This enrollment growth, combined with inflation, led to a decline of 0.5 percent in per-student funding at public four-year colleges and universities and a decrease of 1.6 percent at public two-year colleges. Per-student funding, when adjusted for inflation, decreased in half of the SREB states.

Changes in Enrollment and Public Funding for Higher Education, *SREB States, 2001 to 2002*



Source: SREB-State Data Exchange

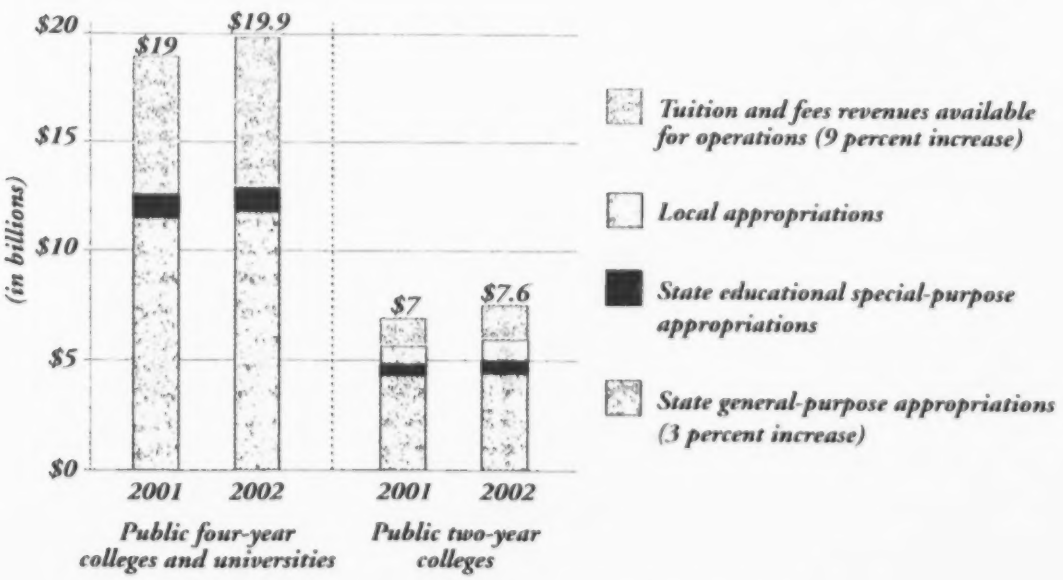
Revenues from tuition and fees grew by almost 9 percent at public four-year colleges and universities and at public two-year colleges. By comparison, state general-purpose appropriations to these institutions increased by a little more than 3 percent.

Priority in state budgets

Over the last five academic years, appropriations of state tax funds for colleges and universities — including affiliated agencies (such as coordinating or governing boards) and related programs (such as statewide financial aid for students) — rose by 31 percent in the SREB region and by about 28 percent nationally. Inflation was about 19 percent, which reduces these increases to 10 percent regionally and 8 percent nationally.

The proportion of state taxes appropriated to colleges and universities and affiliated agencies was about the same in 2002 (14.2 percent) as it was in 1992 (13.8 percent). Seven SREB states (Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, North Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia and West Virginia) appropriated smaller proportions of state taxes for higher education and related services in 2002 than in 1992. The proportions increased in seven SREB states (Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi and Texas) and were the same in two states (Oklahoma and South Carolina).

Changes in Public Funding for Higher Education,
SREB States, 2001 to 2002



Source: SREB-State Data Exchange

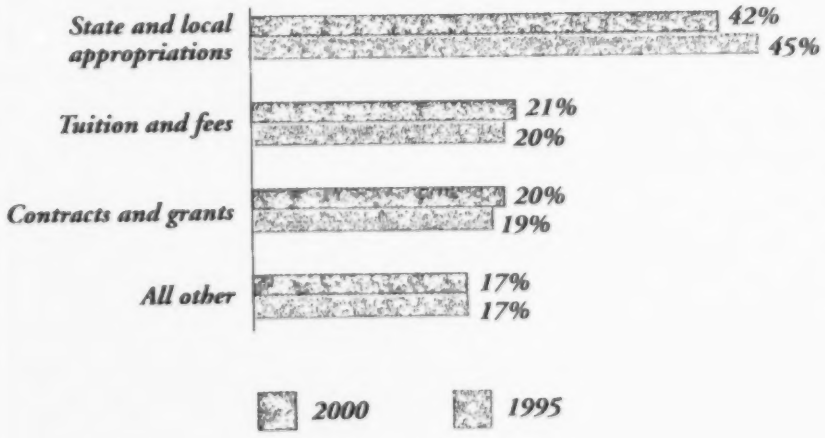
Funding for educational and general operations at public colleges and universities accounted for 84 percent of SREB states' public funds for operations related to higher education in 2002. Ten percent of public funds went to health-professions education and other specialized institutions, and 6 percent went to statewide system operations, private colleges, contract education and statewide financial-aid programs for students.

Sources of revenue

Public colleges and universities in the United States are a $125.6 billion enterprise. In 2000, total revenues of colleges and universities in the SREB region amounted to $44.7 billion — 36 percent more than in 1995. Revenues increased by 37 percent at the region's public two-year colleges and by 36 percent at four-year colleges and universities.

State appropriations and tuition and fees together accounted for about 63 percent of the educational and general operating budgets of public four-year colleges and universities in the SREB region in 2000 — down about one percentage point since 1995. However, revenues from tuition and fees grew much faster than did revenues from state appropriations. State appropriations dropped from 45 percent to 42 percent of public four-year colleges' revenues in SREB states between 1995 and 2000, while tuition and fees accounted for 20 percent of revenues in 1995 and almost 21 percent in 2000.

Funding Sources for Public Four-Year Colleges and Universities, *SREB States*



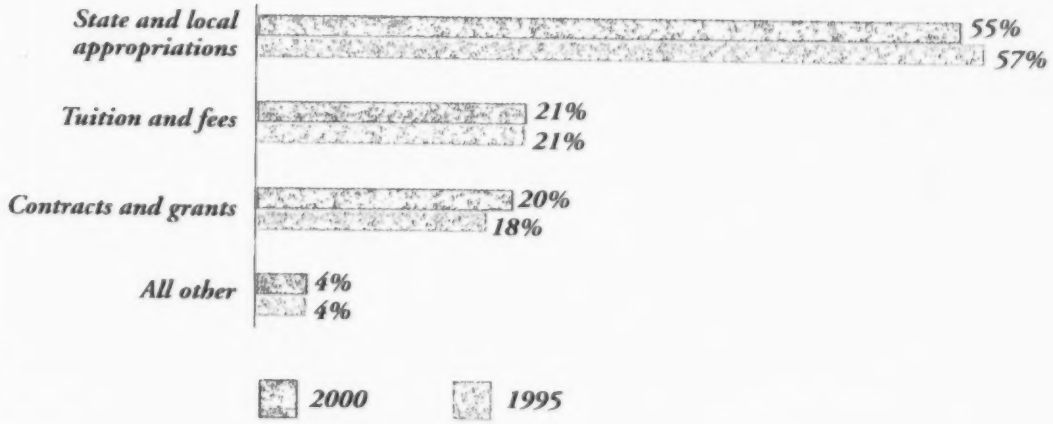
Note: Figures may not equal 100 percent because of rounding.

Source: National Center for Education Statistics

State and local appropriations accounted for 57 percent of total educational and general revenues at public two-year colleges in 1995 and 55 percent in 2000. Tuition and fees accounted for 21 percent of revenues in both 1995 and 2000.

Even small changes in these percentages represent a great deal of money. An increase or decrease of one percentage point in educational and general revenues for the SREB region's public four-year colleges and universities equaled $355.2 million. One percentage point for the region's public two-year colleges equaled almost $92.3 million.

Funding Sources for Public Two-Year Colleges, *SREB States*



Note: Figures may not equal 100 percent because of rounding.

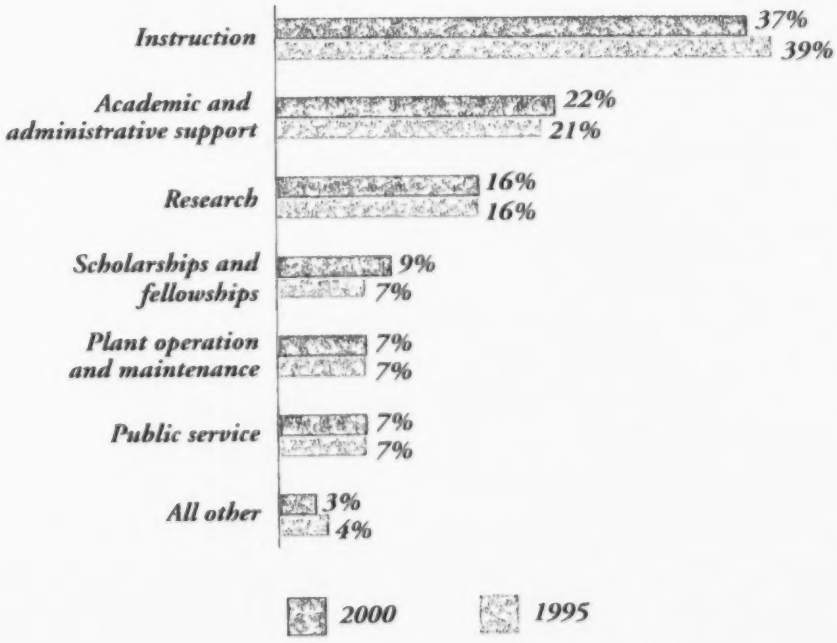
Source: National Center for Education Statistics

How dollars are spent

About 37 percent of educational and general budgets at public four-year colleges and universities in the SREB region in 2000 was spent on direct instruction. Academic and administrative support activities — such as counseling centers, libraries and campus administration — accounted for 22 percent. Research accounted for 16 percent; scholarships and fellowships accounted for almost 9 percent; and plant operation and public service received about 7 percent each.

Spending for instruction, research and public service includes staff salaries, benefits, travel costs, equipment and operating expenses (such as office supplies). Personnel costs are the largest share of these expenses. About 75 percent of the typical college's budget (either two-year or four-year) goes to salaries and benefits; this amount is divided about equally between faculty and all other staff.

Spending Patterns at Public Four-Year Colleges and Universities, *SREB States*



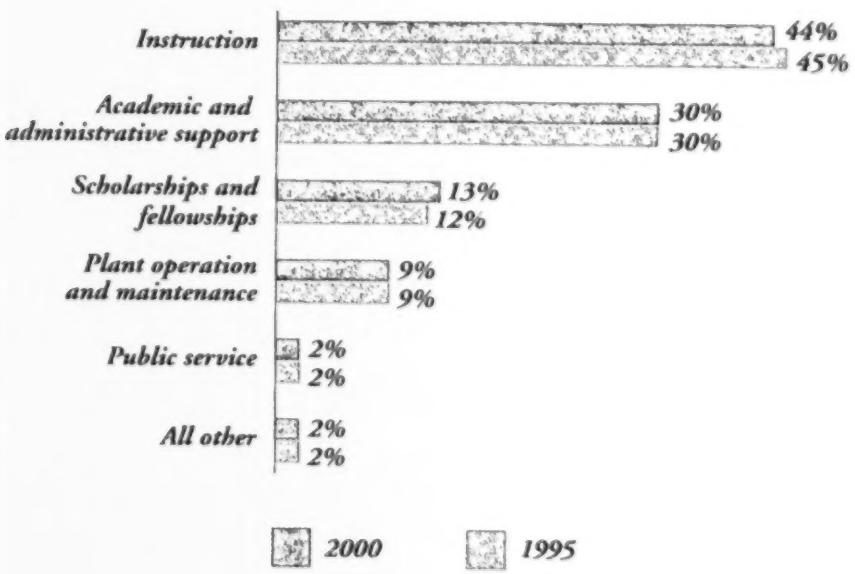
Note: Figures may not equal 100 percent because of rounding.

Source: National Center for Education Statistics

Spending patterns within colleges and universities tend to change slowly over time for the major areas: instruction; research; public service; academic and administrative support; plant operation and maintenance; and scholarships and fellowships. The share of spending for scholarships and fellowships at public four-year colleges and universities in the SREB region rose from 7 percent in 1995 to nearly 9 percent in 2000. The share for instruction fell from 39 percent to 37 percent during that period. In three SREB states (Arkansas, North Carolina and Virginia), spending on instruction represented larger proportions of total spending in 2000 than in 1995.

In three SREB states (Delaware, Louisiana and Oklahoma), the shares of spending for instruction at public two-year colleges went up. The regional average share of spending devoted to instruction declined from 45 percent in 1995 to 44 percent in 2000. Spending for scholarships and fellowships at public two-year colleges increased by one percentage point — from 12 percent to 13 percent.

Spending Patterns at Public Two-Year Colleges, *SREB States*



Note: Figures may not equal 100 percent because of rounding.

Source: National Center for Education Statistics

Federal support for research and development increased more in the SREB region (103 percent) than in the nation (91 percent) between the 1990 and the 2000 academic years. Federal support for research and development at colleges and universities surpassed $4.9 billion in the SREB states. Thirty-one universities in the region were among the nation's top 100 recipients of such support.

Federal funds accounted for 58 percent of the almost $30 billion in research and development spending at universities nationwide in 2000 and 54 percent of the more than $9.4 billion total in the SREB states. The rest of the money for research and development in the SREB states came from the following: state and local governments, 10 percent; industry, 8 percent; institutions (funds from their own budgets), 21 percent; and private sources, 7 percent.

Three of the nation's top 10 highest college and university endowments in 2002 were in the SREB region: the University of Texas System, Emory University in Georgia and the Texas A&M University System. The University of Texas System's endowment of more than $8.6 billion was ranked third — below only those of Harvard and Yale. Another 22 universities in the SREB region were among the top 100.

A little-noticed but fast-growing area of funding for colleges and universities is federal earmarked appropriations. Annual earmarked funding to individual colleges or universities reached $666.9 million in the SREB region in 2002 — about 44 percent of the total nationwide. Earmarked funds shared by groups of two or more colleges and universities in the SREB states amounted to $331.8 million — about 39 percent of the national total.

Table 72

Public Funds[1] for Educational and General Operations Per Full-Time-Equivalent Student[2] at Public Four-Year Colleges and Universities

	2001-02				Change in Total, 2000-01 to 2001-02 (adjusted for inflation)[3]	
	State General-Purpose	State Educational Special-Purpose	Net Tuition and Fees Revenues	Total	Dollars	Percent
SREB states	$6,367	$610	$3,780	$10,757	-$57	-0.5
Alabama	4,990	642	4,545	10,178	-198	-1.9
Arkansas	5,802	1,025	3,800	10,626	-90	-0.8
Delaware	5,922	357	10,251	16,531	327	2.0
Florida	6,885	618	2,566	10,069	-1,214	-10.8
Georgia	7,489	803	3,460	11,752	-167	-1.4
Kentucky	6,533	811	4,544	11,888	-250	-2.1
Louisiana	4,127	545	2,840	7,511	246	3.4
Maryland	8,263	787	5,894	14,944	269	1.8
Mississippi	5,379	1,165	4,244	10,788	-448	-4.0
North Carolina	8,100	579	2,641	11,320	-471	-4.0
Oklahoma	5,822	597	2,917	9,336	235	2.6
South Carolina	5,756	447	3,733	9,936	144	1.5
Tennessee	5,616	506	4,419	10,541	365	3.6
Texas	6,578	408	3,733	10,719	230	2.2
Virginia	6,768	564	4,804	12,136	736	6.5
West Virginia	4,234	641	3,272	8,147	-307	-3.6

[1] Public funds consist of state and local tax revenues allocated to colleges and universities or for operating expenses related to higher education; other funds, such as earnings from state-funded endowments, used for operating purposes; earmarked revenues, such as from lotteries, used for operating purposes; and tuition and fees revenues. Excluded are funds appropriated for capital construction and debt payments, noninstructional community-service activities, cooperative extension and experiment stations, medicine and health-professions education programs (including teaching hospitals and schools of veterinary medicine), statewide financial-aid programs for students, statewide coordinating and governing boards, and private colleges and universities.

[2] Full-time-equivalent (FTE) enrollments are calculated according to the following procedures: first, undergraduate credit-hour FTE equals estimated annual undergraduate credit-hours divided by 30 for semester systems or 45 for quarter systems; and second, graduate FTE (including law students) equals estimated annual graduate credit-hours divided by 24 for semester systems or 36 for quarter systems. Undergraduate and graduate FTE are added together to derive the total.

[3] SREB estimated updates to the Higher Education Price Index increased by 3.5 percent from 2000-01 to 2001-02.

[4] Because of rounding, amounts that appear the same may not have the same regional rank.

Source: SREB-State Data Exchange.

Table 72
continued

Regional Rankings[a], 2001-02				
State General-Purpose	State Educational Special-Purpose	Net Tuition and Fees Revenues	Total	
				SREB states
14	6	4	11	**Alabama**
10	2	8	9	**Arkansas**
8	16	1	1	**Delaware**
4	8	16	12	**Florida**
3	4	11	5	**Georgia**
7	3	5	4	**Kentucky**
16	12	14	16	**Louisiana**
1	5	2	2	**Maryland**
13	1	7	7	**Mississippi**
2	10	15	6	**North Carolina**
9	9	13	14	**Oklahoma**
11	14	10	13	**South Carolina**
12	13	6	10	**Tennessee**
6	15	9	8	**Texas**
5	11	3	3	**Virginia**
15	7	12	15	**West Virginia**

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Table 73

Public Funds[1] for Educational and General Operations Per Full-Time-Equivalent Student[2] at Public Two-Year Colleges

	2001-02					Change in Total, 2000-01 to 2001-02 (adjusted for inflation)[3]	
	State General-Purpose	State Educational Special-Purpose	Local	Net Tuition and Fees Revenues	Total	Dollars	Percent
SREB states	$3,315	$7	$716	$1,630	$5,668	-$92	-1.6
Alabama	3,478	97	41	1,938	5,553	10	0.2
Arkansas	4,470	55	NA	1,362	5,888	-743	-11.2
Delaware	5,802	NA	NA	2,420	8,222	-114	-1.4
Florida	3,177	NA	NA	1,850	5,027	-683	-12.0
Georgia	4,626	NA	NA	1,715	6,341	-645	-9.2
Kentucky	3,827	NA	NA	1,867	5,693	273	5.0
Louisiana	3,169	NA	NA	1,676	4,845	-322	-6.2
Maryland	3,392	NA	3,275	2,817	9,484	1,019	12.0
Mississippi	3,043	NA	750	1,672	5,465	-571	-9.5
North Carolina	2,815	NA	688	629	4,132	-423	-9.3
Oklahoma	4,060	NA	668	1,508	6,235	-61	-1.0
South Carolina	3,229	NA	635	1,305	5,169	596	13.0
Tennessee	3,819	NA	NA	2,095	5,915	57	1.0
Texas	3,121	NA	1,494	1,747	6,363	453	7.7
Virginia	3,601	NA	18	1,422	5,041	-373	-6.9
West Virginia	4,542	265	NA	1,654	6,462	335	5.5

"NA" indicates not applicable. That type of funding did not exist in the state.

[1] Public funds consist of state and local tax revenues allocated to colleges and universities or for operating expenses related to higher education; other funds, such as earnings from state-funded endowments, used for operating purposes; earmarked revenues, such as from lotteries, used for operating purposes; and tuition and fees revenues. Excluded are funds appropriated for capital construction and debt payments, noninstructional community-service activities, cooperative extension and experiment stations, medicine and health-professions education programs (including teaching hospitals and schools of veterinary medicine), statewide financial-aid programs for students, statewide coordinating and governing boards, and private colleges and universities.

[2] Full-time-equivalent (FTE) enrollments are calculated according to the following procedures: first, undergraduate credit-hour FTE equals estimated annual undergraduate credit-hours divided by 30 for semester systems or 45 for quarter systems; second, undergraduate contact-hour FTE equals estimated annual undergraduate contact-hours divided by 900; and third, total undergraduate FTE equals the sum of undergraduate credit-hour and contact-hour FTE.

[3] SREB estimated updates to the Higher Education Price Index increased by 3.5 percent from 2000-01 to 2001-02.

Source: SREB-State Data Exchange.

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Table 73
continued

Regional Rankings, 2001-02					
State General-Purpose	State Educational Special-Purpose	Local	Net Tuition and Fees Revenues	Total	
					SREB states
9	2	7	4	10	**Alabama**
4	3		14	8	**Arkansas**
1			2	2	**Delaware**
12			6	14	**Florida**
2			8	5	**Georgia**
6			5	9	**Kentucky**
13			9	15	**Louisiana**
10		1	1	1	**Maryland**
15		3	10	11	**Mississippi**
16		4	16	16	**North Carolina**
5		5	12	6	**Oklahoma**
11		6	15	12	**South Carolina**
7			3	7	**Tennessee**
14		2	7	4	**Texas**
8		8	13	13	**Virginia**
3	1		11	3	**West Virginia**

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Table 74

Public Funds[1] for Educational and General Operations Per Full-Time-Equivalent Student[2] at Public Technical Institutes or Colleges

	2001-02					Change in Total, 2000-01 to 2001-02 (adjusted for inflation)[3]	
	State General-Purpose	State Educational Special-Purpose	Local	Net Tuition and Fees Revenues	Total	Dollars	Percent
SREB states	$4,227	$0	$31	$1,256	$5,414	-$285	-4.9
Alabama	5,593	7	11	1,869	7,480	34	0.5
Arkansas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delaware	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Florida	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Georgia	3,724	NA	53	1,396	5,172	-437	-7.8
Kentucky	6,335	NA	NA	1,839	8,174	123	1.5
Louisiana	4,290	NA	NA	389	4,678	-86	-1.8
Maryland	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Mississippi	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
North Carolina	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Oklahoma	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Carolina	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Tennessee	4,135	NA	NA	984	5,119	-427	-7.7
Texas	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Virginia	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
West Virginia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

"NA" indicates not applicable. There was no institution of this type or no funding of this type in the state.

"—" indicates data not available.

[1] Public funds consist of state and local tax revenues allocated to colleges and universities or for operating expenses related to higher education; other funds, such as earnings from state-funded endowments, used for operating purposes; earmarked revenues, such as from lotteries, used for operating purposes; and tuition and fees revenues. Excluded are funds appropriated for capital construction and debt payments, noninstructional community-service activities, cooperative extension and experiment stations, medicine and health-professions education programs (including teaching hospitals and schools of veterinary medicine), statewide financial-aid programs for students, statewide coordinating and governing boards, and private colleges and universities.

[2] Full-time-equivalent (FTE) enrollments are calculated according to the following procedures: first, undergraduate credit-hour FTE equals estimated annual undergraduate credit-hours divided by 30 for semester systems or 45 for quarter systems; second, undergraduate contact-hour FTE equals estimated annual undergraduate contact-hours divided by 900; and third, total undergraduate FTE equals the sum of undergraduate credit-hour and contact-hour FTE.

[3] SREB estimated updates to the Higher Education Price Index increased by 3.5 percent from 2000-01 to 2001-02.

Source: SREB-State Data Exchange.

Table 75

State Appropriations Related to Higher Education as Percentages of State Taxes[1]

	1981-82	1986-87	1991-92	1996-97	2001-02	National Rank
United States	14.1	13.1	12.2	10.5	11.9	
SREB states	16.5	15.3	13.8	12.3	14.2	
Alabama	17.2	19.6	19.4	17.5	17.4	4
Arkansas	14.6	14.3	13.9	12.5	12.8	22
Delaware	12.1	10.3	9.0	8.5	8.6	45
Florida	14.4	13.0	10.0	9.6	11.5	30
Georgia	15.2	13.4	12.0	12.0	12.5	24
Kentucky	13.6	13.0	12.6	10.4	14.6	12
Louisiana	14.5	14.5	13.9	11.4	14.3	16
Maryland	12.1	11.0	11.0	9.9	11.8	28
Mississippi	20.6	16.8	14.8	16.7	15.9	7
North Carolina	20.0	18.8	16.0	14.6	15.4	10
Oklahoma	12.0	14.4	14.0	12.2	14.0	17
South Carolina	18.4	16.0	15.5	13.0	15.5	9
Tennessee	17.1	17.0	15.0	14.1	13.0	19
Texas	21.0	17.5	16.6	13.8	17.8	2
Virginia	16.8	16.3	13.7	11.1	13.5	18
West Virginia	13.1	13.2	12.1	11.7	10.9	33

[1] State appropriations exclude dollars for capital construction and debt payments. Also excluded are funds from sources other than state tax funds, including all funds from federal sources, local sources and student fees. The amounts include funds for medical and health programs, state-level financial-aid programs for students, state funds for private colleges and universities, and state funds for coordinating or governing boards of public colleges and universities.

Sources: U.S. Bureau of the Census: *State Government Finances, 1982* (1983), *1987* (1988) and *1992* (1993) — (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office); and "1997" (1999) and "2002" (2003) — (www.census.gov).

Jim Palmer and Edward R. Hines: Grapevine; "Appropriations of State Tax Funds for Operating Expenses of Higher Education" (www.coe.ilstu.edu/grapevine/), and unpublished revisions.

Table 76

Percent Distribution of Public Funds[1] for Operations Related to Higher Education, 2001-02

	SREB states[2]	Alabama	Arkansas	Delaware	Florida	Georgia	Kentucky	Louisiana
Funds for educational and general operations	84	83	85	93	85	82	87	81
General-purpose funds to public campuses	77	78	78	89	82	75	79	71
Educational special-purpose funds to public campuses[3]	3	4	6	4	3	4	5	5
Educational special-purpose funds to statewide units[3]	2	*	*	*	*	*	*	2
Educational special-purpose funds — all other[3]	2	*	*	*	*	3	3	3
Funds for health-professions education and other special-purpose institutions	10	15	10	*	4	8	7	11
Health-professions education funds to public campuses	4	15	*	*	4	*	7	1
Health-professions education funds to specialized institutions	6	*	10	*	*	7	*	10
Funds to special-purpose institutions other than health-professions education	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Other special-purpose funds	6	2	5	7	10	10	6	8
Funds for statewide system operations[4]	*	*	*	4	*	*	*	1
State support to private colleges (other than student financial aid)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Funds for contract education programs	*	*	*	1	*	*	*	*
Funds for statewide financial-aid programs for students (administered off campus)	5	1	4	2	9	9	6	7
Totals[5]	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

* Indicates less than 1 percent.

[1] Public funds consist of state and local tax revenues allocated to colleges and universities or for operating expenses related to higher education; other funds, such as earnings from state-funded endowments, used for operating purposes; earmarked revenues, such as from lotteries, used for operating purposes; and tuition and fees revenues. Preceding tables include statistics on funding per FTE student that are based on the items in "funds for educational and general operations."

[2] The SREB states averages must be interpreted with caution because the numbers of states with various types of funding vary.

[3] Include community or public service units, noncredit continuing education, agricultural cooperative extension, agricultural experiment stations, engineering experiment stations, and research centers or institutes.

[4] Include funds for coordinating or governing boards, national or regional associations, and the administration of statewide financial-aid programs for students.

[5] Totals may not equal the sums of the columns because of rounding.

Source: SREB-State Data Exchange.

Table 76
continued

Maryland	Mississippi	North Carolina	Oklahoma	South Carolina	Tennessee	Texas	Virginia	West Virginia	
85	83	86	86	79	86	81	90	77	**Funds for educational and general operations**
75	72	77	80	71	83	75	82	72	General-purpose funds to public campuses
3	6	3	4	2	3	2	3	5	Educational special-purpose funds to public campuses[3]
6	1	4	*	1	*	4	1	*	Educational special-purpose funds to statewide units[3]
*	4	3	3	4	*	*	4	*	Educational special-purpose funds — all other[3]
9	14	8	11	14	11	13	5	18	**Funds for health-professions education and other special-purpose institutions**
*	1	8	11	4	2	*	4	16	Health-professions education funds to public campuses
9	12	*	*	10	8	13	*	2	Health-professions education funds to specialized institutions
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	Funds to special-purpose institutions other than health-professions education
6	3	6	2	7	3	6	6	5	**Other special-purpose funds**
*	*	2	*	*	*	*	*	*	Funds for statewide system operations[4]
2	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	State support to private colleges (other than student financial aid)
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	Funds for contract education programs
3	3	4	2	7	3	4	5	4	Funds for statewide financial-aid programs for students (administered off campus)
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	**Totals[5]**

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Table 77

Appropriations of State Tax Funds for Operating Expenses Related to Higher Education[1]

	Appropriations (in thousands), 2002-03[2]	Percent Change				
		2001-02 to 2002-03	1982-83 to 1987-88	1987-88 to 1992-93	1992-93 to 1997-98	1997-98 to 2002-03
United States	$63,648,456	*	41.5	15.5	24.7	28.3
SREB states	23,239,813	0.8	34.2	20.0	30.6	30.5
SREB states as a percentage of nation	36.5					
Alabama	$1,148,152	2.9	64.6	23.0	18.6	17.5
Arkansas	625,987	-4.2	43.5	43.3	26.8	21.2
Delaware	192,889	1.9	31.8	20.9	26.7	24.3
Florida	2,916,595	3.3	50.9	6.9	56.4	27.6
Georgia	1,734,481	2.1	42.2	24.0	47.0	25.3
Kentucky	1,094,599	0.9	34.9	23.2	26.0	42.5
Louisiana	1,055,455	5.8	-1.3	16.4	25.5	46.1
Maryland	1,301,845	0.3	42.1	22.3	16.7	48.4
Mississippi	775,243	-3.8	21.4	20.6	67.6	6.5
North Carolina	2,449,659	0.3	61.8	20.1	30.2	22.1
Oklahoma	811,474	-1.6	0.8	44.3	19.5	21.8
South Carolina	830,305	-7.4	44.5	18.7	20.4	11.5
Tennessee	1,153,989	7.5	65.2	19.6	19.5	26.8
Texas	5,209,765	2.7	9.6	25.6	27.0	46.4
Virginia	1,545,680	-8.1	55.1	2.1	23.3	34.1
West Virginia	393,695	0.4	22.8	19.9	23.9	11.6

* Indicates less than 0.1 percent.

[1] State appropriations exclude dollars for capital construction and debt payments. Also excluded are funds from sources other than state tax funds, including all funds from federal sources, local sources and student fees. The amounts include funds for medical and health programs, state-level financial-aid programs for students, state funds for private colleges and universities, and state funds for coordinating or governing boards of public colleges and universities.

[2] Figures do not reflect midyear budget cuts.

[3] The Higher Education Price Index increased by 26.1 percent from 1982-83 to 1987-88; 25.2 percent from 1987-88 to 1992-93; and 17.1 percent from 1992-93 to 1997-98. The SREB estimated updates were 18.6 percent for 1997-98 to 2002-03 and 3.4 percent for 2001-02 to 2002-03.

Sources: Jim Palmer and Edward R. Hines: Grapevine; "Appropriations of State Tax Funds for Operating Expenses of Higher Education" (www.coe.ilstu.edu/grapevine/), and unpublished revisions.

D. Kent Halstead, *Inflation Measures for Colleges, Schools and Libraries, 1998* (Washington, D.C.: Research Associates of Washington, 1998).

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Table 77
continued

Inflation-Adjusted Percent Change[3]					
2001-02 to 2002-03	1982-83 to 1987-88	1987-88 to 1992-93	1992-93 to 1997-98	1997-98 to 2002-03	
-3.3	12.2	-7.7	6.5	8.2	**United States**
-2.5	6.5	-4.2	11.6	10.1	**SREB states**
-0.6	30.5	-1.8	1.3	-0.9	**Alabama**
-7.4	13.8	14.5	8.3	2.2	**Arkansas**
-1.5	4.5	-3.5	8.2	4.9	**Delaware**
-0.1	19.7	-14.6	33.6	7.6	**Florida**
-1.3	12.7	-1.0	25.5	5.7	**Georgia**
-2.4	7.0	-1.6	7.6	20.2	**Kentucky**
2.3	-21.8	-7.0	7.2	23.2	**Louisiana**
-3.0	12.7	-2.3	-0.3	25.2	**Maryland**
-7.0	-3.7	-3.7	43.1	-10.2	**Mississippi**
-3.1	28.3	-4.1	11.2	3.0	**North Carolina**
-4.9	-20.1	15.3	2.0	2.8	**Oklahoma**
-10.5	14.6	-5.2	2.8	-5.9	**South Carolina**
4.0	31.0	-4.5	2.0	7.0	**Tennessee**
-0.8	-13.1	0.3	8.5	23.5	**Texas**
-11.1	23.0	-18.5	5.3	13.1	**Virginia**
-2.9	22.8	-4.3	5.8	-5.9	**West Virginia**

REVENUES

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Table 78
Educational and General Revenues and Spending at Public Colleges and Universities[1]

	Revenues					
	1999-2000 (in thousands)			Percent Increase, 1994-95 to 1999-2000		
	Total	Four-Year	Two-Year	Total	Four-Year	Two-Year
United States	$125,628,906	$99,035,928	$26,592,978	28.7	30.5	22.4
SREB states	44,748,060	35,522,880	9,225,180	36.2	36.0	37.0
SREB states as a percentage of nation	35.6	35.9	34.7			
Alabama	$2,505,991	$2,056,985	$449,007	24.9	25.3	22.9
Arkansas	1,202,008	991,724	210,284	50.0	42.5	100.2
Delaware	591,537	507,744	83,793	34.3	37.1	19.5
Florida	4,856,938	3,301,031	1,555,907	42.3	46.4	34.3
Georgia	3,570,470	2,897,780	672,690	51.0	52.5	44.8
Kentucky	2,171,819	1,826,546	345,273	50.0	41.2	124.8
Louisiana	2,114,921	1,902,359	212,561	30.7	25.2	115.5
Maryland	2,751,790	2,154,437	597,353	46.0	50.8	30.9
Mississippi	1,619,451	1,197,624	421,827	39.5	39.6	39.3
North Carolina	3,905,917	2,965,739	940,179	29.0	27.7	33.5
Oklahoma	1,523,142	1,258,491	264,652	38.5	40.7	29.1
South Carolina	1,866,857	1,466,146	400,712	36.1	33.4	46.7
Tennessee	2,036,398	1,672,560	363,838	24.0	24.0	24.3
Texas	10,121,439	7,944,428	2,177,010	33.5	34.5	30.1
Virginia	3,104,875	2,609,586	495,289	31.9	32.2	30.5
West Virginia	804,506	769,700	34,806	26.0	26.4	18.5

[1] Educational and general revenues (or spending) consist of total revenues (or spending) for current operations minus revenues (or spending) from auxiliary enterprises, hospitals and independent operations. Auxiliary enterprises are essentially self-supporting operations that exist to furnish a service to students, faculty or staff and that charge a fee that is directly related to, although not necessarily equal to, the cost of the service. Examples are residence halls, food services, college stores and intercollegiate athletics. Independent operations are essentially independent institutes or centers affiliated with a college or university, such as a formally designated Federally Funded Research and Development Center.

Sources: National Center for Education Statistics, unpublished data.

National Science Foundation: WebCASPAR database system — (www.nsf.gov).

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Table 78
continued

Spending						
1999-2000 (in thousands)			Percent Increase, 1994-95 to 1999-2000			
Total	Four-Year	Two-Year	Total	Four-Year	Two-Year	
$123,624,905	$97,344,403	$26,280,502	28.4	29.6	24.0	United States
43,730,437	34,617,801	9,112,636	35.7	35.3	37.2	SREB states
35.4	35.6	34.7				SREB states as a percentage of nation
$2,473,418	$2,032,126	$441,291	25.5	26.0	23.1	Alabama
1,202,234	1,001,360	200,873	45.1	37.4	101.3	Arkansas
561,118	480,076	81,041	27.6	28.3	23.4	Delaware
4,788,855	3,226,186	1,562,669	40.3	43.5	34.1	Florida
3,431,791	2,763,148	668,643	45.4	46.0	43.2	Georgia
2,112,905	1,761,461	351,443	49.8	40.1	129.8	Kentucky
2,085,887	1,876,076	209,811	31.0	25.2	123.6	Louisiana
2,703,322	2,115,744	587,578	47.7	53.6	30.0	Maryland
1,604,978	1,190,160	414,818	40.3	40.3	40.3	Mississippi
3,781,514	2,859,906	921,608	28.3	24.8	40.4	North Carolina
1,517,644	1,255,768	261,876	41.3	45.1	25.5	Oklahoma
1,975,971	1,573,714	402,257	42.8	42.3	45.1	South Carolina
2,029,183	1,671,221	357,962	22.9	23.1	22.1	Tennessee
9,568,997	7,452,824	2,116,173	32.7	34.0	28.4	Texas
3,097,178	2,596,930	500,248	32.4	32.4	31.9	Virginia
795,443	761,099	34,344	27.2	27.4	21.8	West Virginia

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Table 79

Percent Distribution of Educational and General Revenues[1] at Public Four-Year Colleges and Universities

	1999-2000					
	Tuition and Fees	Appropriations		Government Contracts and Grants		All Other[2]
		State	Local	Federal	Other	
United States	23.2	38.8	0.2	15.8	4.2	17.6
SREB states	20.6	42.0	0.1	14.6	5.7	17.1
Alabama	23.4	37.9	0.1	20.7	2.0	15.9
Arkansas	19.9	46.5	0.2	13.7	5.8	13.8
Delaware	40.6	23.7	NA	12.1	3.0	20.6
Florida	16.9	51.0	NA	14.1	4.1	13.9
Georgia	17.1	46.4	0.5	13.0	10.0	13.1
Kentucky	19.2	39.1	0.4	10.8	4.3	26.2
Louisiana	20.6	36.2	*	12.1	9.7	21.3
Maryland	25.2	34.4	NA	17.4	6.1	17.0
Mississippi	18.2	47.2	0.2	18.7	3.5	12.1
North Carolina	15.7	49.9	NA	16.9	3.5	13.9
Oklahoma	19.3	44.9	NA	15.4	6.4	14.0
South Carolina	25.6	44.9	NA	15.0	2.0	12.5
Tennessee	24.3	43.6	*	12.1	4.1	16.0
Texas	18.0	38.3	NA	13.5	7.7	22.6
Virginia	28.0	38.9	NA	14.7	4.3	14.1
West Virginia	27.4	44.7	0.1	14.2	5.3	8.4

Note: Because of rounding, the figures for each row in a year may not equal 100 percent.

"NA" indicates not applicable. There was no funding of this type in the state.

* Indicates less than 0.1 percent.

[1] Educational and general revenues consist of total revenues for current operations minus revenues from auxiliary enterprises, hospitals and independent operations. Auxiliary enterprises are essentially self-supporting operations that exist to furnish a service to students, faculty or staff and that charge a fee that is directly related to, although not necessarily equal to, the cost of the service. Examples are residence halls, food services, college stores and intercollegiate athletics. Independent operations are essentially independent institutes or centers affiliated with a college or university, such as a formally designated Federally Funded Research and Development Center.

[2] Includes federal appropriations (other than contracts and grants); private gifts, grants and contracts; endowments; sales of educational activities and services; and other sources.

Sources: National Center for Education Statistics, unpublished data.

National Science Foundation: WebCASPAR database system — (www.nsf.gov).

Table 79
continued

1994-95

Tuition and Fees	Appropriations		Government Contracts and Grants		All Other[2]	
	State	Local	Federal	Other		
22.9	41.2	0.3	15.8	3.8	16.1	**United States**
19.8	44.5	0.1	14.6	4.3	16.7	**SREB states**
19.0	43.0	0.2	17.1	2.5	18.2	**Alabama**
20.0	48.9	NA	14.6	4.1	12.4	**Arkansas**
42.1	20.2	NA	11.7	1.8	24.3	**Delaware**
15.5	52.0	NA	14.2	5.3	12.9	**Florida**
17.8	51.1	0.5	14.5	4.8	11.3	**Georgia**
21.0	46.3	0.4	10.9	3.3	18.2	**Kentucky**
22.1	37.3	*	12.7	7.4	20.5	**Louisiana**
27.4	40.4	NA	16.4	3.9	12.0	**Maryland**
18.9	47.3	0.3	18.3	2.4	12.8	**Mississippi**
13.8	52.2	NA	16.8	2.3	14.9	**North Carolina**
19.6	47.3	NA	14.9	6.8	11.4	**Oklahoma**
26.0	44.5	NA	14.9	1.5	13.0	**South Carolina**
19.0	49.8	0.2	12.3	3.7	15.0	**Tennessee**
14.7	41.5	NA	13.8	5.4	24.6	**Texas**
32.5	33.5	NA	15.4	4.5	14.0	**Virginia**
27.5	46.8	0.1	13.9	4.6	7.1	**West Virginia**

Table 80

Percent Distribution of Educational and General Revenues[1] at Public Two-Year Colleges

	1999-2000					
	Tuition and Fees	Appropriations		Government Contracts and Grants		All Other[2]
		State	Local	Federal	Other	
United States	20.8	38.4	15.9	12.8	6.5	5.6
SREB states	20.7	47.0	7.6	15.8	4.6	4.2
Alabama	22.1	48.7	0.4	23.6	2.3	2.9
Arkansas	16.2	55.7	2.6	16.9	4.8	3.9
Delaware	19.5	58.7	NA	8.3	13.4	*
Florida	22.6	52.3	NA	17.4	3.7	4.0
Georgia	18.3	54.6	0.9	10.6	12.4	3.2
Kentucky	20.4	51.5	NA	17.3	8.3	2.6
Louisiana	16.9	55.9	*	19.5	2.9	4.7
Maryland	31.7	24.2	29.3	10.1	1.6	3.2
Mississippi	14.4	44.8	8.3	19.3	9.3	3.9
North Carolina	14.4	50.8	11.4	11.6	7.8	4.1
Oklahoma	17.7	51.7	8.3	15.6	2.7	4.0
South Carolina	23.0	43.6	8.2	17.5	4.9	2.8
Tennessee	22.9	49.5	NA	22.6	1.7	3.3
Texas	20.2	40.9	14.7	15.8	1.9	6.6
Virginia	26.0	53.9	0.3	14.2	3.2	2.4
West Virginia	20.7	46.7	NA	17.3	12.0	3.4

Note: Because of rounding, the figures for each row in a year may not equal 100 percent.

"NA" indicates not applicable. There was no funding of this type in the state.

* Indicates less than 0.1 percent.

[1] Educational and general revenues consist of total revenues for current operations minus revenues from auxiliary enterprises, hospitals and independent operations. Auxiliary enterprises are essentially self-supporting operations that exist to furnish a service to students, faculty or staff and that charge a fee that is directly related to, although not necessarily equal to, the cost of the service. Examples are residence halls, food services, college stores and intercollegiate athletics. Independent operations are essentially independent institutes or centers affiliated with a college or university, such as a formally designated Federally Funded Research and Development Center.

[2] Includes federal appropriations (other than contracts and grants); private gifts, grants and contracts; endowments; sales of educational activities and services; and other sources.

Sources: National Center for Education Statistics, unpublished data.

National Science Foundation: WebCASPAR database system — (www.nsf.gov).

Table 80
continued

1994-95						
Tuition and Fees	Appropriations		Government Contracts and Grants		All Other[2]	
	State	Local	Federal	Other		
20.8	37.6	18.5	12.7	5.1	5.3	**United States**
20.8	48.7	8.4	15.3	2.8	4.0	**SREB states**
22.6	51.2	0.3	20.9	2.0	3.1	**Alabama**
17.9	52.6	4.5	16.1	4.8	4.3	**Arkansas**
18.0	59.4	1.4	8.5	9.7	2.9	**Delaware**
24.2	54.6	0.3	15.1	2.2	3.5	**Florida**
18.0	54.6	1.9	11.1	9.5	4.8	**Georgia**
24.1	48.4	NA	18.7	6.2	2.5	**Kentucky**
26.5	44.7	2.7	22.4	1.1	3.0	**Louisiana**
31.3	23.9	28.9	10.9	1.8	3.3	**Maryland**
16.5	43.0	9.2	19.1	7.9	4.3	**Mississippi**
10.6	64.2	11.0	9.4	0.6	4.2	**North Carolina**
18.0	49.1	8.0	17.8	1.7	5.5	**Oklahoma**
23.1	46.6	8.5	18.4	0.9	2.5	**South Carolina**
20.5	53.2	NA	21.9	0.8	3.5	**Tennessee**
18.3	43.0	15.6	15.8	1.8	5.3	**Texas**
30.8	48.6	0.5	15.1	3.0	1.9	**Virginia**
26.9	43.4	NA	20.2	6.0	3.6	**West Virginia**

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Table 81

Percent Distribution of Educational and General Spending[1] at Public Four-Year Colleges and Universities

1999-2000

	Instruction	Research	Public Service	Academic and Administrative Support[2]	Plant Operation and Maintenance	Scholarships and Fellowships	All Other[3]
United States	35.3	16.1	6.6	23.1	7.0	8.3	3.5
SREB states	36.5	16.0	7.4	21.9	6.7	8.5	3.0
Alabama	31.5	16.3	11.5	21.4	6.5	7.7	5.1
Arkansas	36.1	12.2	8.2	20.7	6.9	12.8	3.1
Delaware	41.9	11.7	3.8	21.2	7.6	10.4	3.3
Florida	36.5	18.9	5.1	25.1	6.3	8.1	*
Georgia	32.8	19.7	7.2	22.6	7.0	10.9	*
Kentucky	31.1	12.0	15.3	22.3	6.0	8.2	5.2
Louisiana	35.8	14.8	10.7	22.9	6.0	8.8	1.0
Maryland	31.2	23.5	5.9	21.9	6.9	7.0	3.6
Mississippi	32.8	17.0	6.9	22.2	7.0	10.5	3.4
North Carolina	42.1	14.3	8.3	19.7	7.9	6.8	0.9
Oklahoma	38.1	13.6	9.2	21.7	6.9	9.7	0.7
South Carolina	37.1	16.0	9.1	20.3	7.0	9.0	1.5
Tennessee	41.8	11.8	7.3	22.7	6.6	7.1	2.6
Texas	37.9	16.0	5.1	20.2	6.4	7.4	7.1
Virginia	39.9	15.4	4.5	23.8	6.7	9.3	0.5
West Virginia	35.3	9.5	7.9	24.0	8.0	10.7	4.6

Note: Because of rounding, the figures for each row in a year may not equal 100 percent.

* Indicates less than 0.1 percent.

[1] Educational and general spending consists of current operating spending minus the spending of auxiliary enterprises, hospitals and independent operations. Auxiliary enterprises are essentially self-supporting operations that exist to furnish a service to students, faculty or staff and that charge a fee that is directly related to, although not necessarily equal to, the cost of the service. Examples are residence halls, food services, college stores and intercollegiate athletics. Independent operations are essentially independent institutes or centers affiliated with a college or university, such as a formally designated Federally Funded Research and Development Center.

[2] Includes academic support (such as libraries), student services (such as counseling and placement centers) and institutional support (such as the general administrative offices).

[3] Consists of educational and general funds transferred to other funds either on an elective basis or as required by regulations.

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Table 81
continued

Instruction	Research	Public Service	1994-95 Academic and Administrative Support[2]	Plant Operation and Maintenance	Scholarships and Fellowships	All Other[3]	
37.0	15.6	6.1	22.7	7.2	7.7	3.6	**United States**
38.5	15.5	7.1	20.8	7.2	7.4	3.5	**SREB states**
34.9	16.3	9.7	21.4	6.9	6.1	4.7	**Alabama**
35.2	13.3	6.9	20.0	6.8	10.5	7.3	**Arkansas**
44.1	11.4	4.3	20.2	6.5	8.3	5.2	**Delaware**
37.2	21.1	6.1	22.4	6.4	6.2	0.7	**Florida**
36.0	19.6	7.0	22.0	7.9	7.5	0.0	**Georgia**
34.0	10.5	12.3	22.2	6.7	7.8	6.4	**Kentucky**
36.0	14.4	10.2	20.8	6.4	9.0	3.2	**Louisiana**
36.7	17.8	4.5	22.5	8.0	6.6	3.9	**Maryland**
34.4	15.8	7.1	22.5	6.9	9.0	4.3	**Mississippi**
39.6	14.9	10.6	18.7	7.7	7.5	1.0	**North Carolina**
40.7	13.0	9.3	19.4	7.0	10.0	0.5	**Oklahoma**
39.2	15.3	9.6	20.5	7.6	5.4	2.3	**South Carolina**
43.5	12.0	7.5	24.0	6.8	6.1	0.2	**Tennessee**
41.4	15.3	4.1	18.1	7.5	6.3	7.4	**Texas**
39.7	15.4	4.6	23.2	6.5	9.1	1.5	**Virginia**
36.9	9.8	7.4	22.1	9.1	10.0	4.7	**West Virginia**

Sources: National Center for Education Statistics, unpublished data.

National Science Foundation: WebCASPAR database system -- (www.nsf.gov).

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Table 82

Percent Distribution of Educational and General Spending[1] at Public Two-Year Colleges

	1999-2000						
	Instruction	Research	Public Service	Academic and Administrative Support[2]	Plant Operation and Maintenance	Scholarships and Fellowships	All Other[3]
United States	42.6	0.1	2.3	32.1	9.1	11.6	2.2
SREB states	43.5	*	2.0	29.8	8.9	13.4	2.3
Alabama	38.4	NA	1.0	28.2	7.8	18.6	6.1
Arkansas	39.7	NA	2.4	29.8	8.0	15.0	5.1
Delaware	44.6	NA	2.9	27.3	10.7	6.3	8.3
Florida	38.8	NA	2.0	35.5	9.3	13.1	1.2
Georgia	44.1	*	0.2	30.5	8.9	16.2	0.0
Kentucky	41.5	NA	1.9	26.8	6.9	16.8	6.1
Louisiana	49.1	0.1	0.6	24.5	8.4	17.0	0.3
Maryland	41.7	*	0.3	37.2	9.5	9.6	1.7
Mississippi	47.3	NA	0.9	23.4	10.0	17.7	0.7
North Carolina	53.1	*	0.6	26.6	8.9	10.4	0.4
Oklahoma	44.0	*	1.4	28.1	9.5	16.5	0.5
South Carolina	42.2	*	0.5	33.3	8.0	12.5	3.4
Tennessee	44.0	NA	10.6	24.8	7.8	11.5	1.4
Texas	43.0	*	3.3	27.3	9.4	12.8	4.2
Virginia	46.7	NA	0.6	31.2	8.5	12.6	0.5
West Virginia	34.8	NA	3.4	33.4	8.7	16.4	3.3

Note: Because of rounding, the figures for each row in a year may not equal 100 percent.

"NA" indicates not applicable. There was no funding of this type in the state.

* Indicates less than 0.1 percent.

[1] Educational and general spending consists of current operating spending minus the spending of auxiliary enterprises, hospitals and independent operations. Auxiliary enterprises are essentially self-supporting operations that exist to furnish a service to students, faculty or staff and that charge a fee that is directly related to, although not necessarily equal to, the cost of the service. Examples are residence halls, food services, college stores and intercollegiate athletics. Independent operations are essentially independent institutes or centers affiliated with a college or university, such as a formally designated Federally Funded Research and Development Center.

[2] Includes academic support (such as libraries), student services (such as counseling and placement centers) and institutional support (such as the general administrative offices).

[3] Consists of educational and general funds transferred to other funds either on an elective basis or as required by regulations.

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Table 82
continued

Instruction	Research	Public Service	1994-95 Academic and Administrative Support[2]	Plant Operation and Maintenance	Scholarships and Fellowships	All Other[3]	
44.5	0.1	2.1	30.7	9.3	11.4	1.8	**United States**
45.2	0.1	1.8	29.8	9.0	12.4	1.8	**SREB states**
42.4	NA	0.7	27.0	7.9	17.4	4.7	**Alabama**
40.6	*	2.6	32.1	8.4	13.4	3.0	**Arkansas**
40.5	NA	0.3	39.2	14.4	5.7	NA	**Delaware**
43.3	0.1	0.9	33.8	9.3	12.5	0.2	**Florida**
47.0	*	0.3	28.5	9.1	15.1	*	**Georgia**
42.7	NA	3.3	18.8	6.8	20.2	8.4	**Kentucky**
45.6	0.2	0.4	24.3	9.7	19.5	0.2	**Louisiana**
45.0	*	0.2	34.1	10.1	9.5	1.1	**Maryland**
48.3	NA	0.6	24.3	11.1	15.3	0.5	**Mississippi**
53.6	*	0.5	29.0	8.6	8.1	0.2	**North Carolina**
42.9	0.1	1.3	26.4	9.3	16.5	3.5	**Oklahoma**
43.8	*	0.6	35.5	8.2	10.2	1.7	**South Carolina**
46.2	NA	8.9	25.6	6.6	11.3	1.3	**Tennessee**
43.3	0.2	3.4	28.6	9.6	11.3	3.7	**Texas**
47.4	NA	0.5	31.9	7.0	13.1	0.1	**Virginia**
36.9	NA	1.0	34.7	7.3	18.7	1.4	**West Virginia**

Sources: National Center for Education Statistics, unpublished data.

National Science Foundation: WebCASPAR database system — (www.nsf.gov).

Table 83

Federal Support for Research and Development at Universities

National Rank, 1999-2000		Federal Obligations (in thousands), 1999-2000	Percent Increase 1989-90 to 1999-2000	Percent Increase 1998-99 to 1999-2000
Total to all universities		$17,229,875	91.2	11.0
Total to top 100 universities		14,375,495	88.9	10.6
Total to top 10 universities		3,805,024	77.3	9.7
1	Johns Hopkins University (Maryland)[1]	795,475		
2	University of Washington	396,145		
3	University of California–Los Angeles	372,370		
4	Stanford University (California)	355,005		
5	University of Pennsylvania	348,514		
6	University of Michigan	346,733		
7	University of California–San Diego	314,361		
8	Harvard University (Massachusetts)	299,938		
9	University of California–San Francisco	289,208		
10	Washington University in St. Louis (Missouri)	287,275		
Total to all SREB universities		4,927,680	102.6	11.4
Total to SREB universities ranked 11 to 100		3,038,528	113.0	12.8
19	University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill	232,681		
20	Duke University (North Carolina)	232,219		
24	University of Alabama at Birmingham	182,898		
26	Baylor College of Medicine (Texas)	172,333		
32	Emory University (Georgia)	145,595		
38	Vanderbilt University (Tennessee)	138,420		

[1] Data for Johns Hopkins University include funds from the Department of Defense to the Applied Physics Laboratory, which was a university-administered Federally Funded Research and Development Center until 1977-78.

Sources: National Science Foundation: *Federal Science and Engineering Support to Universities, Colleges and Nonprofit Institutions: Fiscal Year 1997* (1998) and *2000* (2003) — (www.nsf.gov).

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Table 83
continued

National Rank, 1999-2000		Federal Obligations (in thousands), 1999-2000
40	University of Texas at Austin	134,977
41	University of Florida	129,192
45	University of Virginia	122,537
46	University of Maryland, College Park	120,704
47	University of Texas Southwestern Medical Center at Dallas	119,767
49	University of Miami (Florida)	113,708
56	University of Maryland, Baltimore County	90,846
57	University of Texas Anderson Cancer Center	90,566
65	University of Kentucky (all campuses)	85,447
66	Louisiana State University and A&M College (all campuses)	85,054
68	University of Texas Health Science Center at Houston	83,810
71	Wake Forest University (North Carolina)	74,616
74	University of Texas Health Science Center at San Antonio	71,172
82	University of Georgia	64,068
84	North Carolina State University	62,454
85	Texas A&M University	60,811
86	University of Texas Medical Branch at Galveston	60,241
88	Virginia Commonwealth University	57,822
93	Georgia Institute of Technology	54,751
94	Medical University of South Carolina	52,905
95	University of South Florida	50,964
97	Florida State University	49,708
98	Mississippi State University	49,257
99	Virginia Tech	49,005

Table 84

Top-Ranked Universities' Spending on Research and Development

	Total			Percent Distribution of Funding Sources				
	Amount (in thousands), 1999-2000	National Rank 1984-85	National Rank 1999-2000	Federal	State and Local	Industrial	Institutional[1]	Other
Total by all universities	$29,980,402			58.3	7.3	7.2	19.7	7.5
Johns Hopkins University (Maryland)[2]	901,156	1	1	88.0	0.3	1.7	5.2	4.8
University of Wisconsin–Madison	554,361	3	2	50.3	7.2	2.9	29.1	10.5
University of Michigan	551,556	9	3	66.0	0.8	6.4	19.7	7.1
University of California–Los Angeles	530,826	11	4	51.6	3.4	6.3	22.3	16.4
University of Washington	529,342	8	5	73.6	1.9	10.8	11.9	1.7
University of California–San Diego	518,559	12	6	62.9	4.6	6.7	16.9	9.0
University of California–Berkeley[3]	518,514	10	7	40.2	12.6	5.4	32.4	9.4
Stanford University (California)	454,780	5	8	80.7	1.3	9.1	4.2	4.7
University of California–San Francisco	443,013	16	9	56.2	5.1	7.9	16.1	14.8
University of Pennsylvania	430,389	17	10	72.6	0.4	7.6	9.5	9.9
Pennsylvania State University–University Park	427,575	21	11	52.9	4.4	15.1	26.2	1.5
Massachusetts Institute of Technology	426,299	2	12	71.9	0.0	19.5	2.3	6.2
University of Minnesota	411,380	7	13	55.9	12.7	6.4	17.1	7.9
Cornell University (New York)	410,393	4	14	56.0	9.8	3.1	20.7	10.4
Texas A&M University	397,268	6	15	37.7	27.3	7.8	25.2	2.0
University of Illinois–Urbana-Champaign	373,024	13	16	51.9	12.3	3.4	27.9	4.5
University of California–Davis	364,789	20	17	38.9	8.5	4.9	39.5	8.2
Washington University in St. Louis (Missouri)	362,216	36	18	70.2	1.9	6.3	11.1	10.6
Ohio State University	361,399	23	19	36.6	17.1	15.8	22.0	8.5
Duke University (North Carolina)	356,625	43	20	57.3	1.7	30.8	4.7	5.6
Total by all SREB universities[4]	9,414,054			53.6	10.4	8.0	20.9	7.1
Baylor College of Medicine (Texas)	334,175	49	24	57.8	0.8	5.3	14.8	21.3
University of Florida	313,692	28	26	38.4	21.5	11.1	26.0	3.0
Georgia Institute of Technology	304,511	30	27	41.4	4.9	21.2	32.5	0.0
North Carolina State University	277,946	33	31	27.8	31.7	11.8	26.5	2.1
University of Texas at Austin	272,811	18	32	65.6	7.0	9.1	13.9	4.4
University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill	269,072	38	33	72.4	5.7	2.5	19.4	0.0

"—" indicates data not available.

[1] Institutional amounts include unrestricted revenues from any source that are expended for research and development. Figures may not add to 100 percent because of rounding.

[2] Data for Johns Hopkins University include funds from the Department of Defense to the Applied Physics Laboratory, which was a university-administered Federally Funded Research and Development Center until 1977-78.

[3] These data do not include a university-associated Federally Funded Research and Development Center.

[4] Data on sources of funds were available only for universities in the top 200.

Table 84
continued

	Total Amount (in thousands), 1999-2000	National Rank 1984-85	National Rank 1999-2000	Percent Distribution of Funding Sources: Federal	State and Local	Industrial	Institutional[1]	Other
University of Georgia	258,476	29	34	24.2	19.6	4.7	50.7	0.7
University of Maryland, College Park	252,429	27	35	54.1	19.4	0.4	21.4	4.7
Louisiana State University and A&M College (all campuses)	251,233	31	36	35.4	27.3	6.0	24.8	6.5
University of Alabama at Birmingham	233,461	68	40	75.1	0.2	3.3	7.7	13.7
University of Maryland, Baltimore County	224,346	—	44	40.7	10.6	13.3	15.9	19.6
Emory University (Georgia)	206,070	94	46	70.3	2.0	3.6	9.2	14.9
University of Kentucky	202,392	67	47	36.5	9.5	5.5	42.5	6.0
Virginia Tech	192,672	50	51	36.9	27.2	7.7	24.2	4.0
University of Texas Southwestern Medical Center at Dallas	189,216	69	52	57.7	6.0	7.9	2.8	25.7
University of Texas Anderson Cancer Center	182,196	56	56	44.9	0.0	11.1	27.8	16.1
University of Virginia	174,522	60	58	68.3	3.6	9.9	9.5	8.7
Vanderbilt University (Tennessee)	171,926	91	60	75.6	0.0	2.4	12.0	10.0
University of Tennessee (all campuses)	163,690	42	62	44.0	18.9	7.8	18.7	10.6
University of Oklahoma	150,902	81	71	40.1	10.2	6.3	36.1	7.3
University of Miami (Florida)	145,795	54	74	73.1	1.0	11.7	4.2	10.0
University of South Florida	145,397	159	75	34.8	4.8	7.5	44.5	8.4
Mississipp State University	132,503	82	84	40.6	22.9	6.0	30.5	0.0
University of Texas Health Science Center at Houston	119,587	—	87	66.6	2.3	10.9	6.7	13.5
Clemson University (South Carolina)	114,903	92	89	27.2	21.2	8.5	38.6	4.5
Florida State University	105,095	90	92	54.1	4.0	0.7	38.2	3.1
University of South Carolina (all campuses)	104,398	111	94	49.7	4.7	2.7	39.6	3.4
University of Texas Health Science Center at San Antonio	103,824	—	95	62.8	9.3	10.3	10.9	6.6
University of Texas Medical Branch at Galveston	97,896	112	98	62.7	8.8	6.3	11.5	10.8

Sources: National Science Foundation, Division of Science Resources Statistics: *Academic Research and Development Expenditures: Fiscal Year 2000*, NSF 02-308, Project Officer, M. Marge Machen (Arlington, Va., 2002); and *Academic Science and Engineering: R&D Expenditures, Fiscal Year 1992, Detailed Statistical Tables*, NSF 94-324 (Arlington, Va., 1994).

Table 85

University Endowments[1]

National Rank, 2002		Market Value (in thousands), 2002	Percent Change 1997 to 2002	Percent Change 2001 to 2002
Total to 657 universities		$221,599,368	NA	NA
Total to top 100 universities		166,173,578	47.0	-5.1
Total to top 10 universities		74,318,814	51.0	-4.9
Total to SREB universities		56,138,414	NA	NA
SREB universities as a percentage of total		25.3		
1	Harvard University (Massachusetts)	$17,169,757	57.2	-4.4
2	Yale University (Connecticut)	10,523,600	83.3	-1.9
3	University of Texas System	8,630,679	28.6	-7.8
4	Princeton University (New Jersey)	8,319,600	68.4	-0.5
5	Stanford University (California)	7,613,000	70.2	-7.7
6	Massachusetts Institute of Technology	5,359,423	76.0	-12.6
7	Emory University (Georgia)	4,551,873	6.5	5.5
8	Columbia University (New York)	4,208,373	38.5	-2.0
9	University of California	4,199,067	34.0	-10.7
10	Texas A&M University System	3,743,442	26.8	-7.1
Total to SREB universities ranked 11 to 100		23,768,149	58.3	-2.3
16	Rice University (Texas)	2,939,804	26.6	-9.4
17	Duke University (North Carolina)	2,927,478	158.1	-6.5
22	Vanderbilt University (Tennessee)	2,019,612	50.7	-6.5

"—" indicates data not available for at least one of the years necessary for the calculation.

"NA" indicates not applicable. The numbers of institutions reporting in each year were not the same.

[1] Data include only the 657 institutions that participated in the National Association of College and University Business Officers study for 2002.

Sources: National Association of College and University Business Officers, "College and University Endowments," Chronicle of Higher Education (Feb. 29, 1998, and Jan. 24, 2003).

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Table 85
continued

National Rank, 2002		Market Value (in thousands), 2002	Percent Change 1997 to 2002	Percent Change 2001 to 2002
23	Johns Hopkins University (Maryland)	1,695,150	46.6	-7.0
24	University of Virginia	1,686,625	53.5	-1.3
36	Georgia Institute of Technology	1,073,443	27.3	-1.8
38	University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill	1,070,772	48.7	2.4
42	University of Richmond (Virginia)	998,201	48.4	-11.0
48	Baylor College of Medicine (Texas)	885,915	—	-10.0
50	University of Delaware	868,225	30.8	-6.5
54	Southern Methodist University (Texas)	831,116	28.7	-4.7
55	Texas Christian University	829,516	19.0	-9.2
60	Wake Forest University (North Carolina)	732,570	19.2	-9.8
62	Berea College (Kentucky)	716,523	37.3	-9.1
65	University of Tulsa (Oklahoma)	679,691	24.1	-7.0
73	Tulane University (Louisiana)	600,964	34.6	-5.9
74	Trinity University (Texas)	599,347	25.8	-7.8
75	University of Tennessee System	588,089	109.1	39.9
76	Baylor University (Texas)	584,333	24.8	-4.9
77	University of Florida	583,407	45.6	-8.1
96	Washington and Lee University (Virginia)	435,561	-32.0	-0.6
100	University of Georgia	421,807	69.1	5.5

Table 86

Universities' Large Library Collections, Expenditures and Staff

	Volumes Held		Total Expenditures		Professional Staff (full-time-equivalent)	
	2001	Percent Increase, 1996 to 2001	2001	Percent Increase, 1996 to 2001	2001	Percent Change, 1996 to 2001
United States (median)	3,014,969	13.6	$18,368,912	29.5	83	8.5
SREB states (median)	2,771,642	15.7	17,620,048	31.3	86	25.5
SREB states median as a percentage of nation	91.9		95.9		103.6	
University of Texas at Austin	8,074,630	10.2	$33,060,093	44.9	141	0.0
University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill	5,234,540	12.0	26,946,433	22.3	141	17.5
Duke University (North Carolina)	5,149,772	13.6	26,535,270	22.0	122	17.3
University of Virginia	4,779,269	11.8	26,939,896	35.4	95	-2.1
University of Oklahoma Norman Campus	4,234,695	64.4	13,975,991	54.2	54	5.9
University of Florida	3,854,264	18.3	28,322,205	68.2	104	-3.7
University of Georgia	3,789,228	11.7	21,464,214	33.1	86	1.2
Johns Hopkins University (Maryland)	3,451,227	8.8	26,057,806	34.7	114	31.0
University of South Carolina–Columbia	3,283,749	11.9	18,390,602	36.7	77	5.5
Louisiana State University and A&M College	3,133,626	8.8	11,914,047	36.0	57	9.6
North Carolina State University	3,061,005	20.5	22,350,859	65.2	115	74.2
University of Kentucky	2,936,426	11.5	20,476,921	35.8	115	15.0
University of Maryland, College Park	2,897,466	14.1	21,048,580	33.9	144	69.4
Texas A&M University	2,844,379	20.2	22,271,309	35.7	106	32.5
University of Tennessee, Knoxville	2,771,642	26.3	17,593,187	39.3	88	35.4
Vanderbilt University (Tennessee)	2,689,580	12.6	17,620,048	23.3	98	25.6
Emory University (Georgia)	2,653,346	14.8	25,011,476	37.7	89	8.5
Auburn University (Alabama)	2,628,411	9.5	11,110,307	34.3	43	-12.2
University of Delaware	2,492,013	10.3	13,822,196	23.9	56	3.7
Florida State University	2,441,647	12.2	15,553,964	61.5	58	3.6
University of Miami (Florida)	2,345,121	12.5	15,136,830	13.1	73	2.8
Oklahoma State University Main Campus	2,327,635	22.7	10,473,695	25.5	57	11.8
Tulane University (Louisiana)	2,285,029	10.1	12,430,323	30.0	56	5.7
University of Alabama	2,268,631	10.3	10,428,505	22.1	56	0.0
Texas Tech University	2,230,039	—	15,499,138	—	80	—
Georgia Institute of Technology	2,193,478	14.5	8,759,101	13.2	48	-4.0
Rice University (Texas)	2,192,312	15.1	22,258,520	153.6	125	184.1
University of Houston (Texas)	2,123,257	11.8	13,517,653	28.9	61	32.6
Virginia Tech	2,098,074	6.0	11,698,268	6.5	36	-16.3

"—" indicates data not available.

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Source: Association of Research Libraries, "ARL Statistics" (2002) — (http://viva.lib.virginia.edu/socsci/arl).

Table 87

Federal Appropriations Earmarked for Higher Education

	Earmarks to Individual Institutions (in thousands)			Earmarks Shared Among Institutions (in thousands)		
		Change			Change	
	2002	1992 to 1997	1997 to 2002	2002	1992 to 1997	1997 to 2002
United States	$1,518,294	-$288,963	$1,256,012	$844,495	-$59,872	$327,067
SREB states[1]	666,879	-137,188	603,053	331,768	25,418	174,359
SREB states as a percentage of nation	43.9			39.3		
Alabama	$87,353	-4,698	77,353	$21,778	2,743	6,878
Arkansas	4,909	-5,193	2,898	11,745	366	7,864
Delaware	5,811	NA	5,811	1,000	NA	1,000
Florida	108,030	6,255	87,635	46,425	1,467	34,201
Georgia	22,198	-3,499	19,388	20,296	-11,404	11,096
Kentucky	31,121	-4,777	31,121	13,100	-2,557	12,100
Louisiana	46,760	-17,651	30,146	21,291	11,990	1,291
Maryland	20,290	-21,067	19,920	15,200	8,722	-1,014
Mississippi	62,115	-1,914	58,279	22,363	-6,163	16,001
North Carolina	13,346	-1,460	12,981	26,372	13,599	1,436
Oklahoma	10,710	-815	10,038	12,496	-105	12,170
South Carolina	74,270	-5,627	73,302	25,700	-1,757	19,300
Tennessee	10,109	-2,076	10,109	11,470	11,806	-8,030
Texas	76,997	-10,925	74,562	43,210	-5,225	25,092
Virginia	22,652	-1,525	22,652	27,190	-2,064	26,842
West Virginia	70,207	-62,216	66,857	12,133	4,000	8,133

"NA" indicates not applicable. There were no funds in at least one of the years.

[1] The totals for the SREB states do not equal the sums of the amounts shown because of rounding.

Source: The Chronicle of Higher Education, "Congressional Earmarks for Higher Education" (September 2002) — (www.chronicle.com).

Copies of the *Fact Book on Higher Education 2003* are available from the SREB publications office. The *Condensed Fact Book on Higher Education*, without the tables, is also available. SREB continuously monitors new comparative data and makes them available at the SREB Web site: *www.sreb.org*. The Web site also features an online edition of the *Fact Book* with links to the latest updates of the tables. SREB publishes *Fact Book Bulletins* that freshen or expand on *Fact Book* information.

Definitions of Institutional Categories and Listing of Public Universities, Four-Year and Two-Year Colleges, and Technical Institutes or Colleges

Throughout its 32-year history, the SREB-State Data Exchange has recognized the importance of reporting statistical comparisons by institutional category — unlike most other statistical reports, even today. States have very different mixes of types of institutions, and statewide aggregate comparisons always should be interpreted cautiously.

Designed to be used for interstate statistical comparisons, the SREB system for categorizing postsecondary education institutions is based on several factors relevant to determining resource requirements. Institutions are classified based on size (number of degrees or full-time-equivalent enrollment), role (types of degrees), breadth of program offerings (number of program areas in which degrees are granted) and comprehensiveness (distribution of degrees across program areas). The SREB classifications do not take into account other factors relevant to determining resource requirements, such as cost differences among programs or externally funded research. Beginning in 2001-2002, classifications for two-year colleges and technical institutes or colleges are divided into subcategories based on institutional enrollment.

The SREB-State Data Exchange also recognizes that different categorization schemes may serve different purposes. Many states use peer-group comparisons, which sometimes include institutions outside the SREB region, for purposes other than interstate statistical comparisons. For example, many funding formulas for higher education incorporate peer-group comparisons.

The SREB-State Data Exchange has assisted states in analyzing alternate peer groups since 1991, when SREB began making the by-college data from the Data Exchange survey available through an online data library. SREB publications show results using the categories listed in this section of the *Fact Book*.

Institutions are assigned to categories using data on program completions from the previous academic year — or, for two-year colleges and technical institutes or colleges, using data on estimated full-time-equivalent enrollment for the current academic year. To keep the statistical comparison groups relatively stable over time, an institution changes categories when it meets the criteria for another category for the third consecutive time.

SREB Four-Year 1:
Institutions that award at least 100 doctoral degrees, which are distributed among at least 10 CIP categories (two-digit classification) — with no more than 50 percent in any one category.

AL Auburn University
AL University of Alabama
AL University of Alabama at Birmingham
DE University of Delaware
FL Florida State University
FL University of Florida
FL University of South Florida
GA Georgia State University
GA University of Georgia
KY University of Kentucky
LA Louisiana State University and A&M College
MD University of Maryland, College Park
MS Mississippi State University[1]
NC North Carolina State University
NC University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill
OK Oklahoma State University Main Campus
OK University of Oklahoma Norman Campus
SC Clemson University
SC University of South Carolina–Columbia
TN University of Tennessee, Knoxville
TX Texas A&M University
TX Texas Tech University
TX University of Houston
TX University of North Texas
TX University of Texas at Austin
VA University of Virginia
VA Virginia Tech
WV West Virginia University

SREB Four-Year 2:
Institutions that award at least 30 doctoral degrees, which are distributed among at least five CIP categories (two-digit classification).

AL University of Alabama in Huntsville[2]
AR University of Arkansas Main Campus[3]
FL Florida Atlantic University
FL Florida International University
FL University of Central Florida
GA Georgia Institute of Technology
KY University of Louisville
LA University of Louisiana at Lafayette
LA University of New Orleans
MD University of Maryland, Baltimore County
MS University of Mississippi
MS University of Southern Mississippi[4]
NC University of North Carolina at Greensboro
TN University of Memphis
TX Texas Woman's University
TX University of Texas at Arlington
TX University of Texas at Dallas
VA College of William & Mary
VA George Mason University
VA Old Dominion University
VA Virginia Commonwealth University[4]

SREB Four-Year 3:
Institutions that award at least 100 master's, education specialist, post-master's or doctoral degrees — with master's, education specialist and post-master's degrees distributed among at least 10 CIP categories (two-digit classification).

AL Alabama Agricultural & Mechanical University
AL Jacksonville State University
AL University of South Alabama
AR Arkansas State University
AR University of Arkansas at Little Rock

AR University of Central Arkansas
FL Florida Agricultural and Mechanical University
FL University of North Florida
FL University of West Florida
GA Georgia Southern University
GA State University of West Georgia[5]
KY Eastern Kentucky University
KY Murray State University
KY Western Kentucky University
LA Louisiana Tech University
LA Southern University and A&M College at Baton Rouge
LA University of Louisiana at Monroe
MD Towson University
MS Jackson State University
NC Appalachian State University
NC East Carolina University
NC North Carolina Agricultural & Technical State University
NC North Carolina Central University
NC University of North Carolina at Charlotte
NC Western Carolina University
OK University of Central Oklahoma
SC Winthrop University
TN East Tennessee State University
TN Middle Tennessee State University
TN Tennessee State University
TN University of Tennessee at Chattanooga
TX Angelo State University
TX Lamar University–Beaumont
TX Midwestern State University
TX Prairie View A&M University
TX Sam Houston State University
TX Southwest Texas State University
TX Stephen F. Austin State University
TX Sul Ross State University
TX Texas A&M University–Commerce
TX Texas A&M University–Corpus Christi
TX Texas A&M University–Kingsville
TX Texas Southern University
TX University of Houston–Clear Lake
TX University of Texas at El Paso
TX University of Texas at San Antonio
TX University of Texas at Tyler
TX University of Texas–Pan American
TX West Texas A&M University
VA James Madison University
VA Radford University
WV Marshall University

SREB Four-Year 4:
Institutions that award at least 30 master's, education specialist, post-master's or doctoral degrees — with master's, education specialist and post-master's degrees distributed among at least five CIP categories (two-digit classification).

AL Auburn University at Montgomery
AL Troy State University
AL University of Montevallo
AL University of North Alabama
DE Delaware State University
GA Albany State University
GA Georgia College & State University
GA Kennesaw State University
GA Valdosta State University
KY Morehead State University
KY Northern Kentucky University[6]
LA Grambling State University
LA McNeese State University
LA Northwestern State University
LA Southeastern Louisiana University
MD Bowie State University
MD Frostburg State University
MD Morgan State University
MD Salisbury University
MD University of Baltimore
MD University of Maryland Eastern Shore
MS Alcorn State University
MS Delta State University
NC Fayetteville State University
NC University of North Carolina at Wilmington[7]

OK Northeastern State University
SC College of Charleston
SC The Citadel, the Military College of South Carolina
TN Austin Peay State University
TN Tennessee Technological University
TX Tarleton State University[2]
TX Texas A&M International University
TX University of Texas at Brownsville
TX University of Texas of the Permian Basin
VA Norfolk State University
VA Virginia State University

SREB Four-Year 5:
Institutions that award at least 30 master's, education specialist, post-master's or doctoral degrees.

AL Alabama State University[5]
AL Troy State University Dothan
AL Troy State University Montgomery
AL University of West Alabama
AR Arkansas Tech University
AR Henderson State University
AR Southern Arkansas University
FL Florida Gulf Coast University
GA Armstrong Atlantic State University
GA Augusta State University
GA Columbus State University[5]
GA Fort Valley State University
GA Georgia Southwestern State University
GA North Georgia College and State University
LA Louisiana State University in Shreveport[8]
LA Nicholls State University
LA Southern University at New Orleans
MD Coppin State College
MS Mississippi University for Women
MS Mississippi Valley State University
NC University of North Carolina at Pembroke
OK Cameron University
OK East Central University
OK Northwestern Oklahoma State University
OK Southeastern Oklahoma State University
OK Southwestern Oklahoma State University[9]
SC Francis Marion University
SC Lander University[10]
SC South Carolina State University
TN University of Tennessee at Martin
TX Sul Ross State University–Rio Grande College
TX Texas A&M University–Texarkana[5]
TX University of Houston–Victoria
VA Longwood College

SREB Four-Year 6:
Institutions that award fewer than 30 master's, education specialist, post-master's or doctoral degrees.

AL Athens State University
AR University of Arkansas at Monticello
AR University of Arkansas at Pine Bluff
FL New College of Florida[11]
GA Clayton College & State University
GA Savannah State University
KY Kentucky State University
MD Saint Mary's College of Maryland
NC Elizabeth City State University
NC University of North Carolina at Asheville
NC Winston-Salem State University
OK Langston University
OK Oklahoma Panhandle State University
OK University of Science and Arts of Oklahoma
SC Coastal Carolina University
SC University of South Carolina–Aiken
SC University of South Carolina–Spartanburg
TX Texas A&M University at Galveston
TX University of Houston–Downtown
VA Christopher Newport University
VA Mary Washington College

VA University of Virginia's College at Wise
WV Bluefield State College
WV Concord College
WV Fairmont State College
WV Glenville State College
WV Shepherd College
WV West Liberty State College
WV West Virginia State College
WV West Virginia University Institute of Technology

SREB Two-Year With Bachelor's:
Institutions that award primarily associate's degrees and offer college transfer courses; some bachelor's degrees also may be awarded.

GA Dalton State College
GA Macon State College
WV West Virginia University at Parkersburg

SREB Two-Year 1:
Institutions that award associate's degrees, offer college transfer courses and have full-time-equivalent enrollments of at least 5,000; some certificates and diplomas also may be awarded.

AL John C. Calhoun State Community College
FL Brevard Community College
FL Broward Community College
FL Daytona Beach Community College
FL Edison Community College
FL Florida Community College at Jacksonville
FL Hillsborough Community College
FL Indian River Community College
FL Manatee Community College
FL Miami-Dade Community College
FL Palm Beach Community College
FL Pensacola Junior College
FL Santa Fe Community College
FL Seminole Community College
FL St. Petersburg Junior College
FL Tallahassee Community College
FL Valencia Community College
GA Georgia Perimeter College
KY Jefferson Community College
KY Lexington Community College
LA Delgado Community College
MD Anne Arundel Community College
MD Community College of Baltimore County
MD Montgomery College (all campuses)
MD Prince George's Community College
MS Hinds Community College
MS Mississippi Gulf Coast Community College
NC Asheville-Buncombe Technical Community College
NC Cape Fear Community College
NC Central Carolina Community College
NC Central Piedmont Community College
NC Fayetteville Technical Community College
NC Forsyth Technical Community College
NC Guilford Technical Community College
NC Pitt Community College
NC Wake Technical Community College
OK Oklahoma City Community College
OK Tulsa Community College
SC Greenville Technical College
SC Midlands Technical College
SC Trident Technical College
TN Chattanooga State Technical Community College
TN Pellissippi State Technical Community College
TN Southwest Tennessee Community College
TX Amarillo College
TX Austin Community College
TX Blinn College
TX Brookhaven College
TX Central Texas College

TX Collin County Community College (all campuses)
TX Del Mar College
TX Eastfield College
TX El Paso County Community College (all campuses)
TX Houston Community College
TX Laredo Community College
TX North Harris Montgomery Community College (all campuses)
TX North Lake College
TX Richland College
TX San Antonio College
TX San Jacinto College
TX South Plains College
TX South Texas Community College
TX St. Philip's College
TX Tarrant County College
TX Texas Southmost College
TX Tyler Junior College
VA J.S. Reynolds Community College
VA Northern Virginia Community College
VA Tidewater Community College

SREB Two-Year 2:
Institutions that award associate's degrees, offer college transfer courses and have full-time-equivalent enrollments of 2,000 to 4,999; some certificates and diplomas also may be awarded.

AL Bevill State Community College
AL Bishop State Community College
AL Gadsden State Community College
AL George C. Wallace State Community College–Dothan
AL James H. Faulkner State Community College
AL Jefferson State Community College
AL Northwest-Shoals Community College
AL Shelton State Community College
AL Southern Union State Community College
AL Wallace Community College–Hanceville
AR Arkansas State University–Beebe[12]
AR Northwest Arkansas Community College
AR Pulaski Technical College
AR University of Arkansas–Fort Smith[13]
DE Delaware Technical and Community College–Owens
DE Delaware Technical and Community College–Terry
FL Central Florida Community College
FL Gulf Coast Community College
FL Okaloosa-Walton Community College
FL Pasco-Hernando Community College
FL Polk Community College
FL South Florida Community College
FL St. Johns River Community College
GA Abraham Baldwin Agricultural College
GA Darton College
GA Gainesville College
GA Gordon College
KY Elizabethtown Community College
LA Baton Rouge Community College
LA Bossier Parish Community College
LA Louisiana State University at Eunice
MD Baltimore City Community College
MD College of Southern Maryland[14]
MD Frederick Community College
MD Harford Community College
MD Howard Community College
MS Copiah-Lincoln Community College
MS East Mississippi Community College
MS Holmes Community College
MS Itawamba Community College
MS Jones County Junior College
MS Meridian Community College
MS Mississippi Delta Community College
MS Northeast Mississippi Community College
MS Northwest Mississippi Community College
MS Pearl River Community College
NC Alamance Community College
NC Blue Ridge Community College

NC Caldwell Community College & Technical Institute
NC Catawba Valley Community College
NC Cleveland Community College
NC Coastal Carolina Community College
NC College of the Albemarle
NC Craven Community College
NC Davidson County Community College
NC Durham Technical Community College
NC Edgecombe Community College
NC Gaston College
NC Johnston Community College
NC Lenoir Community College
NC Mitchell Community College
NC Nash Community College
NC Randolph Community College
NC Richmond Community College
NC Robeson Community College
NC Rockingham Community College
NC Rowan-Cabarrus Community College
NC Sandhills Community College
NC Southeastern Community College
NC Southwestern Community College
NC Surry Community College
NC Vance-Granville Community College
NC Wayne Community College
NC Western Piedmont Community College
NC Wilkes Community College
OK Northern Oklahoma College
OK Oklahoma State University Technical Branch–Oklahoma City
OK Oklahoma State University Technical Branch–Okmulgee
OK Rose State College
SC Central Carolina Technical College
SC Florence-Darlington Technical College
SC Horry-Georgetown Technical College
SC Piedmont Technical College
SC Spartanburg Technical College
SC Tri-County Technical College
SC York Technical College
TN Cleveland State Community College
TN Columbia State Community College
TN Jackson State Community College
TN Motlow State Community College
TN Nashville State Technical Institute
TN Northeast State Technical Community College
TN Roane State Community College
TN Volunteer State Community College
TN Walters State Community College
TX Alvin Community College
TX Angelina College
TX Brazosport College
TX Cedar Valley College
TX Coastal Bend College
TX College of the Mainland
TX El Centro College
TX Grayson County College
TX Howard College
TX Kilgore College
TX Lamar State College–Port Arthur Campus
TX Lee College
TX McLennan Community College
TX Midland College
TX Mountain View College
TX Navarro College
TX North Central Texas Community College
TX Northwest Vista College
TX Odessa College
TX Palo Alto College
TX Paris Junior College
TX Southwest Texas Junior College
TX Temple College
TX Texarkana College
TX Texas State Technical College–Harlingen
TX Texas State Technical College–Waco
TX Trinity Valley Community College
TX Victoria College
TX Weatherford College
TX Wharton County Junior College
VA Central Virginia Community College
VA Danville Community College
VA Germanna Community College

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VA John Tyler Community College
VA Lord Fairfax Community College
VA Mountain Empire Community College
VA New River Community College
VA Piedmont Virginia Community College
VA Southside Virginia Community College
VA Southwest Virginia Community College
VA Thomas Nelson Community College
VA Virginia Western Community College

SREB Two-Year 3:
Institutions that award associate's degrees, offer college transfer courses and have full-time-equivalent enrollments of fewer than 2,000; some certificates and diplomas also may be awarded.

AL Alabama Southern Community College
AL Central Alabama Community College
AL Chattahoochee Valley State Community College
AL Enterprise State Junior College
AL George Corley Wallace State Community College–Selma
AL Jefferson Davis Community College
AL Lawson State Community College
AL Lurleen B. Wallace State Junior College
AL Northeast Alabama State Community College
AL Snead State Community College
AR Arkansas State University Mountain Home
AR Arkansas State University–Newport[15]
AR Black River Technical College
AR Cossatot Community College of the University of Arkansas[16]
AR East Arkansas Community College
AR Garland County Community College
AR Mid-South Community College
AR Mississippi County Community College
AR North Arkansas College
AR Ouachita Technical College
AR Ozarka College
AR Phillips Community College of the University of Arkansas
AR Rich Mountain Community College
AR South Arkansas Community College
AR Southeast Arkansas College
AR Southern Arkansas University Tech
AR University of Arkansas Community College at Batesville
AR University of Arkansas Community College at Hope
AR University of Arkansas Community College at Morrilton[17]
DE Delaware Technical & Community College–Stanton-Wilmington
FL Chipola Junior College
FL Florida Keys Community College
FL Lake City Community College
FL Lake-Sumter Community College
FL North Florida Junior College
GA Atlanta Metropolitan College
GA Bainbridge College
GA Coastal Georgia College
GA East Georgia College
GA Floyd College
GA Middle Georgia College
GA South Georgia College
GA Waycross College
KY Ashland Community College
KY Hazard Community College
KY Henderson Community College
KY Hopkinsville Community College
KY Madisonville Community College
KY Maysville Community College
KY Owensboro Community College
KY Paducah Community College
KY Prestonsburg Community College
KY Somerset Community College
KY Southeast Community College
LA Louisiana Delta Community College[11]
LA Louisiana State University at Alexandria
LA Nunez Community College
LA River Parishes Community College
LA South Louisiana Community College

LA Southern University in Shreveport
MD Allegany Community College
MD Carroll Community College
MD Cecil Community College
MD Chesapeake College
MD Garrett Community College
MD Hagerstown Community College
MD Wor-Wic Community College
MS Coahoma Community College
MS East Central Community College
MS Southwest Mississippi Community College
NC Beaufort County Community College
NC Bladen Community College
NC Brunswick Community College
NC Carteret Community College
NC Halifax Community College
NC Haywood Community College
NC Isothermal Community College
NC James Sprunt Community College
NC Martin Community College
NC Mayland Community College
NC McDowell Technical Community College
NC Montgomery Community College
NC Pamlico Community College
NC Piedmont Community College
NC Roanoke-Chowan Community College
NC Sampson Community College
NC South Piedmont Community College
NC Stanly Community College
NC Tri-County Community College
NC Wilson Technical Community College
OK Carl Albert State College
OK Connors State College
OK Eastern Oklahoma State College
OK Murray State College
OK Northeastern Oklahoma A&M College
OK Redlands Community College
OK Rogers State University[18]
OK Seminole State College
OK Western Oklahoma State College
SC Aiken Technical College
SC Denmark Technical College
SC Northeastern Technical College
SC Orangeburg-Calhoun Technical College
SC Technical College of the Low Country
SC University of South Carolina–Beaufort
SC University of South Carolina–Lancaster
SC University of South Carolina–Salkehatchie
SC University of South Carolina–Sumter
SC University of South Carolina–Union
SC Williamsburg Technical College
TN Dyersburg State Community College
TX Cisco Junior College
TX Clarendon College
TX Frank Phillips College
TX Galveston College
TX Hill College
TX Lamar Institute of Technology
TX Lamar State College–Orange Campus
TX Northeast Texas Community College
TX Panola College
TX Ranger College
TX Southwest Collegiate Institute for the Deaf
TX Texas State Technical College–Marshall
TX Texas State Technical College–Sweetwater
TX Vernon Regional Junior College
TX Western Texas College
VA Blue Ridge Community College
VA D.S. Lancaster Community College
VA Eastern Shore Community College
VA Patrick Henry Community College
VA Paul D. Camp Community College
VA Rappahannock Community College
VA Richard Bland College
VA Virginia Highlands Community College
VA Wytheville Community College
WV Potomac State College of West Virginia University
WV Southern West Virginia Community & Technical College
WV West Virginia Northern Community College

SREB Technical Institute or College 1:
Institutions that award vocational/technical certificates and diplomas and have full-time-equivalent enrollments of at least 1,000; some vocational/technical associate's degrees also may be awarded.

AL Bessemer State Technical College
AL Harry F. Ayers State Technical College
GA Albany Technical College
GA Altamaha Technical College
GA Appalachian Technical College
GA Athens Technical College
GA Atlanta Technical College
GA Augusta Technical College
GA Central Georgia Technical College
GA Chattahoochee Technical College
GA Columbus Technical College
GA Coosa Valley Technical College
GA DeKalb Technical College
GA East Central Technical College
GA Flint River Technical College
GA Griffin Technical College
GA Gwinnett Technical College
GA Heart of Georgia Technical College
GA Lanier Technical College
GA Middle Georgia Technical College
GA Moultrie Technical College
GA North Georgia Technical College
GA North Metro Technical College
GA Northwestern Technical College
GA Ogeechee Technical College
GA Okefenokee Technical College
GA Savannah Technical College
GA South Georgia Technical College
GA Southeastern Technical College
GA Southwest Georgia Technical College
GA Swainsboro Technical College
GA Valdosta Technical College
GA West Central Technical College
GA West Georgia Technical College
KY Central Kentucky Technical College
KY Jefferson Technical College
KY West Kentucky Technical College

SREB Technical Institute or College 2:
Institutions that award vocational/technical certificates and diplomas and have full-time-equivalent enrollments of fewer than 1,000; some vocational/technical associate's degrees also may be awarded.

AL J.F. Drake State Technical College
AL J.F. Ingram State Technical College
AL John M. Patterson State Technical College
AL MacArthur Technical College
AL Reid State Technical College
AL Trenholm Technical College
GA Sandersville Technical College
KY Ashland Technical College
KY Bowling Green Technical College
KY Cumberland Valley Technical College
KY Elizabethtown Technical College
KY Hazard Technical College
KY Laurel Technical College
KY Madisonville Technical College
KY Mayo Technical College
KY Northern Kentucky Technical College
KY Owensboro Technical College
KY Rowan Technical College
KY Somerset Technical College

SREB Technical Institute or College — size unknown:
Institutions that award vocational/technical certificates and diplomas and whose full-time-equivalent enrollments were not reported; some vocational/technical associate's degrees also may be awarded.

AR Arkansas Valley Technical Institute

AR Cotton Boll Technical Institute
AR Crowley's Ridge Technical Institute
AR Delta Technical Institute
AR Foothills Technical Institute
AR Forest Echoes Technical Institute
AR Great Rivers Technical Institute
AR Northwest Technical Institute
AR Quapaw Technical Institute
FL Atlantic Vocational-Technical Center
FL Bradford Union Area Vocational-Technical Center
FL Charlotte County Vocational-Technical Center
FL David G. Erwin Area Vocational-Technical Center
FL George Stone Area Vocational Center
FL George T. Baker Aviation School
FL Jackson Memorial Hospital School of Radiology Technology
FL Lake County Area Vocational-Technical Center
FL Lee County Area Vocational-Technical Center
FL Lee County High Tech Center North
FL Lindsey Hopkins Technical Education Center
FL Lively Area Vocational-Technical Center
FL Lorenzo Walker Institute of Technology
FL Manatee Area Vocational-Technical Center
FL Marion County School of Radiological Technology
FL Martin County High School Adult Education Center
FL Maynard A. Traviss Vocational-Technical Center
FL Miami Lakes Technical Education Center
FL Miami Skill Center
FL Mid-Florida Technical Institute
FL North Technical Education Center
FL Okaloosa Applied Technology Center
FL Orlando Vocational-Technical Center
FL Pinellas Vocational-Technical Institute–Clearwater
FL Pinellas Vocational-Technical Institute–St. Petersburg
FL Radford M. Locklin Vocational-Technical Center
FL Ridge Vocational-Technical Center
FL Robert Morgan Vocational-Technical Institute
FL Sarasota County Vocational-Technical Center
FL Sheridan Technical Center
FL South Dade Skill Center
FL South Technical Education Center
FL St. Augustine Technical Center
FL Suwanee-Hamilton Area Vocational and Adult Center
FL Tampa Bay Area Vocational-Technical Center
FL Taylor County Area Vocational-Technical Center
FL Thomas P. Haney Area Vocational-Technical Center
FL Washington-Holmes Area Vocational-Technical Center
FL West Technical Education Center
FL Westside Tech
FL William T. McFatter Vocational-Technical Center
FL Winter Park Tech
FL Witchlachoochee Vocational and Adult Education Center
GA Georgia Aviation Technical College
LA Louisiana Technical College–Alexandria Campus
LA Louisiana Technical College–Acadian Campus
LA Louisiana Technical College–Ascension Campus
LA Louisiana Technical College–Avoyelles Campus

LA Louisiana Technical College–Bastrop Campus
LA Louisiana Technical College–Baton Rouge Campus
LA Louisiana Technical College–Charles B. Coreil Campus
LA Louisiana Technical College–Delta/ Ouachita Campus
LA Louisiana Technical College–Evangeline Campus
LA Louisiana Technical College–Florida Parishes Campus
LA Louisiana Technical College–Folkes Campus
LA Louisiana Technical College–Gulf Area Campus
LA Louisiana Technical College–Hammond Area Campus
LA Louisiana Technical College–Huey P. Long Campus
LA Louisiana Technical College–Jefferson Campus
LA Louisiana Technical College–Jumonville Memorial Campus
LA Louisiana Technical College–L.E. Fletcher Campus
LA Louisiana Technical College–Lafayette Campus
LA Louisiana Technical College–Lafourche Campus
LA Louisiana Technical College–Lamar Salter Campus
LA Louisiana Technical College–Mansfield Campus
LA Louisiana Technical College–Morgan Smith Campus
LA Louisiana Technical College–Nachitoches Campus
LA Louisiana Technical College–North Central Campus
LA Louisiana Technical College–Northeast Louisiana Campus
LA Louisiana Technical College–Northwest Louisiana Campus
LA Louisiana Technical College–Oakdale Campus
LA Louisiana Technical College–River Parishes Campus
LA Louisiana Technical College–Ruston Campus
LA Louisiana Technical College–Sabine Valley Campus
LA Louisiana Technical College–Shelby M. Jackson Campus
LA Louisiana Technical College–Shreveport/ Bossier Campus
LA Louisiana Technical College–Sidney N. Collier Campus
LA Louisiana Technical College–Slidell Campus
LA Louisiana Technical College–Sowela Campus
LA Louisiana Technical College–Sullivan Campus
LA Louisiana Technical College–T.H. Harris Campus
LA Louisiana Technical College–Tallulah Campus
LA Louisiana Technical College–Teche Area Campus
LA Louisiana Technical College–West Jefferson Campus
LA Louisiana Technical College–Westside Campus
LA Louisiana Technical College–Young Memorial Campus
OK Autry Technology Center[19]
OK Caddo Kiowa Technology Center
OK Canadian Valley Technology Center[20]
OK Central Technology Center[21]
OK Chisholm Trail Technology Center[11]
OK Eastern Oklahoma County Technology Center[22]
OK Francis Tuttle Technology Center

OK Gordon Cooper Technology Center
OK Great Plains Technology Center
OK Green Country Technology Center[11]
OK High Plains Technology Center[23]
OK Indian Capital Technology Center–Muskogee
OK Indian Capital Technology Center–Sallisaw
OK Indian Capital Technology Center–Stillwell
OK Indian Capital Technology Center–Tahlequah[11]
OK Kiamichi Technology Center–Atoka
OK Kiamichi Technology Center–Durant
OK Kiamichi Technology Center–Hugo
OK Kiamichi Technology Center–Idabel[24]
OK Kiamichi Technology Center–McAlester
OK Kiamichi Technology Center–Poteau
OK Kiamichi Technology Center–Spiro[11]
OK Kiamichi Technology Center–Stigler[11]
OK Kiamichi Technology Center–Talihina
OK Meridian Technology Center[25]
OK Metro Technology Center[11]
OK Mid-America Technology Center[26]
OK Mid-Del Technology Center[27]
OK Moore Norman Technology Center
OK Northeast Technology Center–Afton
OK Northeast Technology Center–Kansas[11]
OK Northeast Technology Center–Pryor
OK Northwest Technology Center–Alva
OK Northwest Technology Center–Fairview
OK Pioneer Technology Center
OK Pontotoc Technology Center[11]
OK Red River Technology Center
OK Southern Oklahoma Technology Center
OK Southwest Technology Center[11]
OK Tri-County Technology Center[28]
OK Tulsa County Area Voc Tech School District 18–Peoria[29]
OK Tulsa Technology Center–Broken Arrow Campus[30]
OK Tulsa Technology Center–Lemley Campus[11]
OK Tulsa Technology Center–Riverside Campus[11]
OK Wes Watkins Technology Center[11]
OK Western Technology Center[31]
TN Tennessee Technology Center at Athens
TN Tennessee Technology Center at Chattanooga
TN Tennessee Technology Center at Covington
TN Tennessee Technology Center at Crossville
TN Tennessee Technology Center at Crump
TN Tennessee Technology Center at Dickson
TN Tennessee Technology Center at Elizabethton
TN Tennessee Technology Center at Harriman
TN Tennessee Technology Center at Hartsville
TN Tennessee Technology Center at Holenwald
TN Tennessee Technology Center at Jacksboro
TN Tennessee Technology Center at Jackson
TN Tennessee Technology Center at Knoxville
TN Tennessee Technology Center at Livingston
TN Tennessee Technology Center at McKenzie
TN Tennessee Technology Center at McMinnville
TN Tennessee Technology Center at Memphis
TN Tennessee Technology Center at Morristown
TN Tennessee Technology Center at Murfreesboro

TN Tennessee Technology Center at Nashville
TN Tennessee Technology Center at Newbern
TN Tennessee Technology Center at Oneida
TN Tennessee Technology Center at Paris
TN Tennessee Technology Center at Pulaski
TN Tennessee Technology Center at Ripley
TN Tennessee Technology Center at Shelbyville
TN Tennessee Technology Center at Whiteville
WV Benjamin Franklin Vocational Center
WV Boone County Career & Technical Center
WV Cabell County Vocational-Technical Center
WV Carver Vocational Center
WV Eastern West Virginia Community & Technical College[11]
WV Fred W. Eberle Technical Center
WV Garnet Vocational Center
WV James Rumsey Technical Institute
WV Marion County Vocational-Technical Center
WV McDowell County Vocational-Technical Center
WV Mercer County Vocational-Technical Center
WV Mineral County Vocational-Technical Center
WV Monongalia County Technical Education Center
WV Putnam County Vocational-Technical Center
WV Raleigh County Academy of Careers and Technology
WV Ralph R. Willis Vocational-Technical Center
WV Roane-Jackson Technical Center
WV Wood County Vocational-Technical Center

SREB Specialized:
Special-purpose institutions that offer specialized degree programs. These may include medical or health science centers and, in some instances, stand-alone law schools, fine arts schools or engineering schools.

AR University of Arkansas for Medical Sciences
GA Medical College of Georgia
GA Southern Polytechnic State University
LA Louisiana State University Health Sciences Center
MD University of Maryland, Baltimore
MD University of Maryland University College
MS University of Mississippi Medical Center
NC North Carolina School of the Arts
SC Medical University of South Carolina
TN University of Tennessee at Memphis
TX Texas A&M University System Health Science Center
TX Texas Tech University Health Sciences Center
TX University of North Texas Health Science Center at Fort Worth
TX University of Texas Health Science Center at Houston
TX University of Texas Health Science Center at San Antonio
TX University of Texas M.D. Anderson Cancer Center[11]
TX University of Texas Medical Branch at Galveston
TX University of Texas Southwestern Medical Center at Dallas
VA Virginia Military Institute
WV West Virginia School of Osteopathic Medicine

[1] Met criteria for classification as an SREB Four-Year 2 institution in 2001-2002.

[2] Met criteria for classification as an SREB Four-Year 3 institution in 2000-2001 and 2001-2002.

[3] Reclassified: met criteria for classification as an SREB Four-Year 2 institution in 1999-2000, 2000-2001 and 2001-2002.

[4] Met criteria for classification as an SREB Four-Year 1 institution in 2000-2001 and 2001-2002.

[5] Met criteria for classification as an SREB Four-Year 4 institution in 2000-2001 and 2001-2002.

[6] Reclassified: met criteria for classification as an SREB Four-Year 4 institution in 1999-2000, 2000-2001 and 2001-2002.

[7] Met criteria for classification as an SREB Four-Year 3 institution in 2001-2002.

[8] Met criteria for classification as an SREB Four-Year 4 institution in 2001-2002.

[9] Reclassified: met criteria for classification as an SREB Four-Year 5 institution in 1999-2000, 2000-2001 and 2001-2002.

[10] Met criteria for classification as an SREB Four-Year 6 institution in 2001-2002.

[11] New listing.

[12] Formerly included Arkansas State University–Newport Campus.

[13] Formerly Westark College; has been authorized to award bachelor's degrees.

[14] Formerly Charles County Community College.

[15] New listing. Formerly reported with Arkansas State University–Beebe Campus.

[16] Formerly Cossatot Technical College.

[17] Formerly Petit Jean College.

[18] Has been authorized to award bachelor's degrees.

[19] Formerly O.T. Autry Technology Center.

[20] Formerly reported as two separate campuses: Chickasha and El Reno.

[21] Formerly reported as two separate campuses: Drumright and Sapulpa.

[22] Formerly Eastern Oklahoma County Technology Center–Choctaw Campus.

[23] Formerly High Plains Technology Center–Woodward Campus.

[24] Formerly Kiamichi Technology Center–McCurtain County Campus.

[25] Formerly Indian Meridian Tech Center–Stillwater Campus.

[26] Formerly Mid-America Technology Center–Wayne Campus.

[27] Formerly Mid-Del Technology Center–Midwest City Campus.

[28] Formerly Tri-County Tech Center–Bartlesville Campus.

[29] Formerly Tulsa County Tech Center–Peoria Campus.

[30] Formerly Tulsa County Tech Center–Southeast Campus.

[31] Formerly Western Oklahoma Tech Center–Burns Flat Campus.

The following is a list of the SREB states' postsecondary education agencies that reported comparative data on colleges, universities and vocational/technical institutes in the SREB-State Data Exchange, 2001-2002. For 32 years, the SREB-State Data Exchange annually has collected comparative data on higher education. Without these agencies' support and cooperation, this feat would be impossible.

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SREB states can lead the nation in educational progress. Nothing influences a state's prosperity more than the education of its people.

SREB Goals for Education: Challenge to Lead, 2002

More adults from all groups earn college degrees ... Forty percent of the nation's growth in bachelor's degrees in the last half of the 1990s occurred in the SREB states. The regional increases outpaced the national increases at every degree level. Women and minorities accounted for most of the growth. More than 11,300 additional black students earned bachelor's degrees in the SREB states. They now account for 15 percent of the total. Hispanic students now account for more than 6 percent.

... but diversity among graduates could be — and should be — even greater. Just 54 percent of the SREB region's Hispanic adults have high school diplomas or GED certificates, compared with 70 percent of black adults and 81 percent of white adults. Twelve percent of the SREB region's Hispanic adults have bachelor's degrees or higher, compared with 14 percent of black adults and 24 percent of white adults.

The costs of college for students and their families are increasing ... Annual tuition and required fees rose by 28 percent for full-time, in-state undergraduates at public four-year colleges and universities in the SREB states between 1997 and 2002 — after adjusting for inflation. The regional median at public four-year colleges and universities was 87 percent of the U.S. median — up from 79 percent of the national median five years earlier. (At public two-year colleges, the increase was from 75 percent to 82 percent of the U.S. median.)

... but going to college must be affordable. Paying for one year at one of the nation's public four-year colleges or universities required the equivalent of 89 percent of the annual income of families in the lowest fifth of incomes (an average income of $10,100). Twenty years ago, it took 57 percent — an increase of 32 percentage points. In contrast, households in the middle fifth (average annual earnings of $42,600) had to devote the equivalent of 21 percent of their annual income to pay for a year of college — an increase of seven percentage points since 1982.

More than 75 percent of full-time, first-time students seeking undergraduate degrees at public four-year colleges and universities receive some form of student financial aid — up from about 55 percent 10 years ago. About 40 percent of students receiving aid in public four-year colleges and universities took out loans, which averaged more than $2,800, for their first year in college.

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